The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,546 New Series — BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
— LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. E. Breeze	...29th Dec.
				1883.
L. BRINDISI	3542	550	R. B. Haselwood	..5th Jan.
— SURAT	3142	530	A. W. Adamson	..12th „
L. SUTLEJ	4191	750	A. H. Johnson	..19th „
— HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	..26th „
L. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	.. 2nd Feby.
— KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray	.. 9th „
L. ROME	5013	850	G. T. Cates	..16th „
— MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	..23rd „
L. THAMES	4101	750	W. D. Anderson	.. 2nd Mar.
— VENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	.. 9th „
L. GANGES	4196	750	W. B. Andrews	..16th „
— SURAT	3142	530	A. W. Adamson	..23rd „
L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	..30th „
— HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	.. 6th Apr.
L. POONAH	3130	600	J. B. Chapman	..13th „
— BOKHARA	2932	500	H. Weighell	..20th „
L. CATHAY	2983	550	W. M. Robbie	..27th „
— MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	.. 4th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
GANGES	4196	750	W. B. Andrews	... 29th Dec.
				1883.
PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	... 12th Jan.

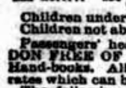
Return Tickets are now issued :—	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do.	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	390
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	465

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 6th December, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES (UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. R 500	Including wines.	I Class .. R 520	Including wines.
II do..... 340	With food.	II do.... 350	With food.
III do..... 150		III do. 155	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other first class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

RAFFAELE RUBATTINO on Monday......1st Jan. 1883
SINGAPORE on Thursday.......................1st Feb. 1883.
CHINA on Thursday ....1st Mar. 1883.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO on Sunday ......1st April 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

		Calais Route.	Brighton Route
From Genoa, I Class	do.	R 95	R 80
„ ..II do.	do.	.. 70	.. 58
From Naples, I do.	do.	.. 145	.. 130
„ ..II do.	do.	.. 105	.. 13

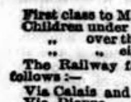
For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, Dec. 22, 1882.

FRENCH LINE.
CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

Regular monthly steamers to Marseilles doing the run in 20 days.



THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,700 tons, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th January.

She has, in common with the other new steamers of this Company, splendid accommodation for passengers, being built specially with a view to their comfort, the cabins being roomy and containing two berths only. She carries Doctor and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
„ over three and under eight ½ charge.
„ eight and under twelve ½ „

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail).......... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe .... 1st class „ 5 18 1

The above steamer will be followed by the Chandernagore or Colombo leaving 21st February.

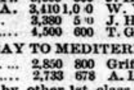
Steamers of this line will leave Bombay regularly on the 21st of each month from January, and they will sail from Marseilles, on the 20th of each month.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st Nov., 1882.

ANCHOR LINE
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Names.	Tons.	H.P. nl.	Comdrs.	Sailing About 1883.
s.s. NUBIA	4,500	600	T. G. Knox	..... 3rd Jany.
s.s. ARMENIA	3,396	480	G. H. Read	..... 5th Feby.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5,000	600	J. Hutchison	..18th Feby.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3,410	1,000	W. Young	......11th Mch.
s.s. HISPANIA	3,380	500	J. Harris	......19th „
s.s. NUBIA	4,500	600	T. G. Knox	..... 29th „

BOMBAY TO MEDITERRANEAN.

Names.	Tons.	H.P. nl.	Comdrs.	Sailing
s.s. ALSATIA	2,850	800	Griffiths	......13th Jany.
s.s. ELYSIA	2,733	678	A. Lindquister	..28th Feb

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th October, 1882.

THE BOMBAY TRADE AND FINANCE BANK

Advance money upon Real Estate and Personal Security.

Commence business, 1st January, 1883.

A. FISHER, Manager.

Tempry. offices 44, Tamarind, late Church Lane.

THOUSANDS OF MUSICAL FLAGS

WILL be distributed gratis amongst the children calling at the great Exhibition now being held at

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART-ROW.

A SPECIALITY FOR INLAND POSTAGE.
THE BOMBAY CABINET OF STATIONERY.

Containing

120 sheets large octavo Note Paper and 50 each square and oblong Envelopes.

Specially prepared for half anna postage.

Price Rs. 1-8; free by post Rs. 1-14-0.

Sold only by

THACKER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR LONDON.

S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons, on 3rd January, calling at Kurrachee, Aden, Suez, Port Said, Algiers, and Lisbon.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. BHUNDARA, 2,899 Tons, on THURSDAY, 28th December, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. KANGRA, 1,952 tons, on 24th December, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. HENZADA, 2,078 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th December, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th January, 1883.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th December, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LUBIN'S PARIS PERFUMES.

FOR delicacy, richness, and permanence these are superior to all others. Per bottle—Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE

FOR the prevention and cure of FEVER (*intermittent or remittent*) Ague and other Malarial Affections.

Per bottle As. 14 and Re. 1-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.
DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC MILITARY HAIR BRUSHES
DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC FLESH BRUSHES.

AGENTS FOR THE PALL MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR,

TRIPLE Concentrated, prepared from Dr. Rubini's formula; in simple Diarrhœa and the earlier stages of Dysentery and Cholera, has been found of high value

Per bottle, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S PEPSINE WINE

IS manufactured with the best and purest English Pepsine. It is a useful and agreeable preparation made by a new process, so that the Wine contains Pepsine in solution, with its medicinal properties unimpaired.

Per bottle Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF GINGER

IS prepared from the finest Jamaica Root. Recommended for the cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Spasms, Cramp, Flatulency, Hysterical and Nervous Complaints, and as a general restorative cordial.

Per bottle Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S SPECIALITE COD-LIVER OIL

IS prepared from fresh livers and almost entirely free from taste or smell. This Oil is of a pale straw colour, and the only kind authorised by the Medical Council, and prescribed by the principal Physicians and Surgeons; it is taken freely without nausea, or the other unpleasant symptoms which are produced by the brown-coloured oils. In pint bottles, capsuled and labelled with the Company's Trade-mark,

Per bottle Re. 1-2; per dozen Rs. 12.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MELLINS PATENT FOOD.
FORMS A PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR MOTHER'S MILK.

It is also the best food for the prostrated digestion of Invalids.

Fresh supplies are constantly arriving and good condition guaranteed.

Per bottle, 14 As. and Rs. 1-8.
Per dozen, Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 18.

KEMP & CO., Ld.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and Bones, carefully freed from Fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD.

AN exquisitely delicate and very strengthening Food for Infants, of special value towards the period of weaning, and one of the best Foods for Dyspeptic Invalids yet produced. Prepared in Switzerland in the same manner as Condensed Milk, with the addition of a light, nutritious farine.

Per tin Re. 1-2. Per doz. Rs. 13.

Constant fresh importations received by

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP formerly subsisting between us the undersigned for the completion of certain contract works in Bombay has been DISSOLVED.—Dated at Bombay, this 19th day of December, 1882.

THOMAS C. GLOVER.
JOHN P. LINDSLEY.

NOTICE his hereby given that I have CONTRACTED to PURCHASE from PIROZBAI and SONOBAI, daughters of the late HORMUSJEE DHUNJEEBHOY PATEL and RUSTOMJEE HIRJEEBHOY and PESTONJEE HIRJEEBHOY. All that piece or parcel of Land or ground with the Dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate at Jugjeewan Kika street, on the east side thereof outside the Fort in the Mandvie sub-district in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (200) square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1127, 1128 and 1129 and new survey No. 693 and assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 42 standing on the name of Begumbai or Bagoobeebee and bounded on the east by the property of Dewsey Jeewa, and Vitul Khora, on the west by the Jugjeewan Kika-street, on the north by the house of Hurrychund Roopchund, and on the south by the house of Toolgaram Pranjeewan, and the same have been in occupation of Mooljee Bhugwan and others and the net income thereof has been applied for and towards the maintenance of the expenses of the Agrary at Oblesk-road, near the two wells called or known by the name of Ruttonjee Dhuna Patel's or Dhuna Patel's Agrary. If any person or persons having any claim or demand by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, in trust for gift, sale, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known to the purchaser's solicitors, Messrs. Tobin and Roughton at their office in Church Lane, within Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof. After expiration of such time, the sale shall be completed and he, she or they shall be precluded therefrom.

BHUNSHALLEE JAMNADASS.
MANECKCHUND.—Purchase.

Dated this 22nd of December, 1882.

TOILET SOAPS.
FOR THE PEOPLE.

SPECIAL BROWN WINDSOR AND HONEY.
Per doz. Tablets, As. 14.

SPECIAL TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE.
Per doz. Tablets, Re. 1-4.

BEST SOAP FOR BABIES.
Per case of 1 doz. Tablets, As. 12.

CHOICE TOILET SOAPS :—
Honey, Glycerine and Almond, Elder flower, Lime Juice, Glycerine Almond, Lavender, Curd Soap, Honey and Almond, &c., &c.
Per case of 3 Tablets, As. 12.

SAVON DE LA REINE :—
Jockey Club, Millefleur, Cold Cream, Patchouly, Rose, Heleotrope, Almond, &c., &c.
Per case of 3 Tablets, Rs. 2-0-0.

ATKINSON'S EXTRA HIGHLY PERFUMED SOAPS.
White Rose, Otto Rose, Ess Boquet, Frangipany, &c., &c.
Per case of 3 Tablets, Rs. 4-0-0.

LADIES' OWN SOAP.
Per case of 3 Tablets, Re. 1-0.

LETTUCE MILK SOAP.
Per case of 3 Tablets, Re. 2-4.

GOSNELL'S CELEBRATED SOAPS.
La Nobles, Jasmin, Rose, &c.
Per case of 3 Tablets, Rs. 3-4.

FULLER'S EARTH, SAND BALL, PUMICESTONE. AND MARINE SOAP TABLETS.
Per cake As. 6.

BORAX AND ROSEMERRY SOAP.
Per case of 3 Tablets, Re. 1-8.
&c., &c., &c.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, HOWARD'S GENUINE SULPHATE of QUININE in 1 oz. vials, price Rs. 7 per vial. Liberal discount allowed to wholesale buyers.

WARDEN & Co.
35, Meadow-street, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S GENUINE LOCKSTITCH SEWING MACHINES have won many of their first-class medals in actual sewing contests with Machines of other Manufacturers including the best houses in the trade. All of them have been awarded for the perfection of their manufacture and the strength and the beauty of their work. Price Lists post free. 2, Church-Gate-street, Bombay.

EVERY ONE who has seen the Sewing Machine you sent me says it is really a BEAUTY, and I must add that it has given me every satisfaction.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

HEAD MASTER WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the Indo-British Institution, Bombay. Salary Rs. 125, with quarters. Apply (sending copy of testimonials) to the SECRETARY.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT.—Most substantial, durable, elegant, and serviceable present for Ladies are Singer's Genuine Nickel plated and pearled Machines for cash or on easy payments. 2 Church-gate-street, Bombay.

FOR more important particulars regarding the GENUINE SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES refer our large advertisement in to-day's paper. The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 2, Church-gate-street

BOMBAY HUNT.—The HOUNDS will meet on SATURDAY next, 30th inst. at Kharigaum.

WANTED to ADVANCE MONEY on personal security to a gentleman holding good appointment. Apply by letters to "B.," care of this paper.

FRESH HAMS in Canvas, all sizes per s. s. Nubia, also bacon and cheese on cut. Apply Provision cash stores. Fort and Market, W. J. ESSAI.

FOR SALE AT ONCE.—Handsome PONY with Cart, Harness, Saddle and Bridle complete. Very descent concern, goes well in saddle. Apply to "G. P.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

IN answer to numerous inquiries Mr. DAVIS, SURGEON DENTIST, is now in Bombay.—TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT. Hours 10 to 5.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

WANTED to PURCHASE, a Waggonette or Phaeton, with horse and harness complete. Apply to B. C. BAILEY, Ahmednagar.

FOR SALE, Mr. A. W. LYON'S SADDLERY and HARNESS. Apply to Mr. N. S. GLAZEBROOK, Elphinstone-circle, over Killick Nixon's Office.

DOORS, windows, mouldings, roofs, and bridges, manufactured at Messrs. MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & Co.'s Timber Works, Tank-bunder.

BAZAAR and DHOBIE'S Account-book with totals ruled for day or week, abstract pages for each month. Price, Re. 1-8.—Caxton Works, Bombay.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent CLERK for employment in Brigade Office, Quetta. Salary, Rs. 80 per mensem. Apply Brigade Major care of this office.

GRANT ROAD BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS are OPENED from this date, under European management. Grant Road, 21st Dec. 1882.

JUST received, a few travelling Bath-Tubs, with padlock and key, leather strap and inner wicker basket, Rs. 25 each. J. NEUBERG.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Five Million and three quarter pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds £800,000 per annum.

BARTON & COMPANY are selling their Show-room goods at a reduced price, consisting of Bon Bons, Fancy Crackers, Toys, &c., &c. Do not loose this opportunity.

FOR SALE, New Jubbulpore Hill TENT, 12 feet square, never unpacked with Jubbulpore second-hand Bath-room to fit. Apply Colonel GREIG, R.E., Chalisgaum, Khandesh.

A LARGE depôt, of WATCHES, CLOCKS, & MUSICAL BOXES in all varieties for WHOLESALE and RETAIL trade at P. RATANJI, No. 10, Forbes-street, Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable [illegible]K PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES' ANNUAL FANCY DRESS BALL.—Friday, the 26th January, 1883, has been fixed for the Annual Fancy Dress Ball of the Bombay Volunteers.—A. W. PROUDFOOT, Captain, W. M. TENNENT, Captain, Honorary Secretaries.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHRISTMAS MINCE PIES, Malaga Raisins, Almonds, Puddings, Sweets, Fancy Boxes, Bon-Bons &c., at PEARSE'S, APOLLO STREET.

CHRISTMAS, 1882.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,

In reminding Constituents of the approach of another Season of

"FESTIVITY AND GOOD-WILL,"

HAVE the pleasure to announce that their supplies, specially imported by Mail-steamers, are larger and more varied than ever, and of the same superior character which has distinguished them for many years and led to their being so liberally appreciated.

THE COMPANY'S PURVEYING DEPARTMENTS

Afford choice and fresh Supplies of Excellent Preserved

Bacon,	Coffees,	Hams,	Pickles,	Sugars,
Bath Chops,	Condiments,	Herbs,	Pies,	Tart Fruits,
Biscuits,	Dessert Fruits,	Jams,	Plum Pudding,	Teas,
Butter,	Flavours,	Jellies,	Potted Meats,	Tongues, and
Cheese,	Fish,	Marmalades,	Sauces,	Vegetables.
Chocolates,	Fresh Meats,	Mince Meat,	Sausages,	
Cocoas,	Game,	Pates,	Soups,	

FOR THE DESSERT TABLE,
THE NEW SEASON'S CRYSTALIZED FRUITS.

Apricots,	Cherries,	Gold Chinois,	Strawberries,	White Pears,
Greengages,	Green Chinois,	Figs,	Mirabelles,	Pink Pears,

in cases of about 7 lbs., or by the lb.

Assortments of the above in boxes at from annas 10 to Re. 1-12.

Brandy Fruits,	Chocolates,	Nougat,	Strawberries,
Candied Peels,	Figs,	Noyeau Fruits,	Toffee,
China Preserves,	French Plums,	Peel Chips,	
Butter Scotch,	Liqueur Comfits,	Peel Chips & Rings,	

And a variety of other requisites of the choicest quality.

Holly, Mistletoe, Figs, Carlsbad Wafers, Grapes, Filberts, Brazils, and Kent Cob Nuts.

ELEGANTLY DECORATED COSSAQUES,

in a hundred different varieties and prices.

BONBON CRACKERS, FANCY FRENCH CHOCOLATES AND ORNAMENTAL SWEETS IN BOXES.

THE WINE DEPARTMENT

Affords a variety of price and kind offered by no other House in India.

SHERRIES—Yellow Seal, Pale Dinner, Vino de Pasto, Old Dry, Golden, Manzanilla, and Amontillado—from Rs. 16-0 to Rs. 38-0 per dozen.

PORTS—White Seal, Fine Old, and Superior Old "for Invalids"—from Rs. 18-0 to Rs. 33-0 per dozen.

CHAMPAGNES—Saumur, Light Dry, Dry Creaming Sillery, Perrier Jouet's, and Giesler's "for India" and Heidsieck's Dry Monopole—from Rs. 27-0 to Rs. 55-0 per dozen.

CLARETS—Bordeaux, St. Julien Medoc, Petit Medoc, Superior Medoc, Chateau La Grange, Chateau La Rose, and Chateau Margaux—from Rs. 10-0 to Rs. 32-0 per dozen.

SAUTERNES—Barsac, Sauterne, and Haut Sauterne—from Rs. 17-0 to Rs. 30-0 per dozen.

BURGUNDIES—Chablis, Beaune, Macon, Pommard, Chambertin, and Sparkling Burgundy—from Rs. 17-0 to Rs. 38-0 per dozen.

HOCKS—Laubenheim, Geisenheim, Steinwein, Hockheim, Nierstein, Liebfraumilch, Johannisberg, and Sparkling Ehrenbreitstein—from Rs. 17-0 to Rs. 42-0 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES—Fine, Superior and Finest Nonpareil—from Rs. 30-0 to Rs. 41-0 per dozen.

BRANDIES—Pale Cognac, Old Pale Cognac, Fine Old Pale Cognac (*Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled*), Hennessey's, Exshaw's and Denis Mounie's—from Rs. 25-0 to Rs. 54-0 per dozen.

WHISKIES—Treacher's Irish, Treacher's Scotch "Glenlivet," Crabbie's and Kinahan's—from Rs. 20-0 to Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

GINS, BITTERS, LIQUEURS, BEERS AND STOUT, &c.

THE FANCY STOCK DEPARTMENTS

Afford the largest choice in India

OF

HANDSOME PRESENTS

For Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children,

IN LEATHER & VELVET GOODS, PLUSH, ORMOLU & ALGERIAN MARBLE, &c

CONSISTING OF

Agh Dans.
Albums.
Algerian Marble and Ormolu Photo. Frames.
Army and Navy Cups.
Ash Trays.
British Oak Ware.
Bag Purses.
Binocular, Field, Marine and Opera Glasses.
Blotting Books and Cases.
Boquet Holders.
Cabinet Photo. Frames.
Card Trays and Cases.
Carriage Clocks.
Carte de Visite Frames.
Cash Boxes.
Caskets.
Chatelaines.
Church Services.
Cigar, Cheroot and Cigarette Cases.
Cigar Holders.
Cigar Lamps.
Cotton Boxes.
Courier Bags.
Crockeryware.
Despatch Boxes.
Dessert Sets.
Doulton, Worcester and Majolica Ware.
Diamond Jewellery.
Dress Holders.
Dressing Bags.
Dressing Cases and Bags.
Electro-Plated Ware.
Electro-Plated Cups & Mugs.
Electro-Plated Christening Presents.
Envelope Cases.
Fancy Tobacco Boxes.
Fan Holders.
Fans.
Fitted Gladstone Bags.
Flower Vases.
Gentlemen's Travelling Companions.
Glassware.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
Glove Stretchers.
Gold Jewellery.
Gold Pencil Cases.
Graphoscopes.
Hand Mirrors.
Housewives.
Hymn Books.
Ice Buckets.
Inkstands.
Jewel Cases.
Jewellery.
Ladies' Companions.
Ladies' Bags.
Ladies' Etuie.
Lamps.
Lawn-tennis Sets.
Letter and Bill Cases.
Liquor Frames.
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Memo. Books and Letter Cases.
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"My Books."
Necessaires, Etuie, &c.
Official Expanding Letter Cases.
Official Writing and Letter Cases.
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Pen Trays.
Perfume Cases.
Photograph Frames.
Pin Cushions.
Pocket Books.
Porcelain Vases.
Purses.
Riding Whips.
Scrap Books.
Scissors, sets of
Silver Cups and Mugs.
Silver Christening Presents.
Silver Forks and Spoons.
Silver and Gold Thimbles.
Silver Jewellery.
Silver Pencil Cases.
Silver Snuff Boxes.
Smelling Bottles.
Smokers' Companions.
Solid Silver ware.
Sovereign (£) Boxes.
Spirit Flasks.
Stamp Boxes.
String Boxes.
Suites of Plate.
Table Cutlery.
Telescopes.
Time Pieces.
Travelling Bags.
Trinket Caskets.
Wallet Pocket Books.
Watch Stands.
Work Bags, Boxes and Baskets.
Writing Desks and Cases.

And other articles in

JEWELLERY AND ELECTRO-PLATE
too numerous to detail.

Illustrated Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW DRESS HATS.

Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality............ } Lined and finished } Rs. 14 and 16
Tall Drab, Fine Beaver Felt .... } in the best style ... } „ 12 and 14

CASH DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee.

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FORBES-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Crawford Market Branch—Esplanade Cross-road.
FRESH FISH, ICE, VEGETABLES, AND FRUITS.
OILMANSTORES and OVERLAND PROVISIONS, fresh by every Mail Steamer.

Christmas Cakes.	Turkish Delight.
Christmas and New Year Cards.	Crystalized Fruits.
English French and Allahabad Confectionery.	Californian do.
Prize Toy and Jewel Packets for Children.	Biscuits by Huntley & Palmer.
Parisian Novelties for 'Xmas Trees.	Persian Rose Water.
Fancy Goods and Ornaments.	Shiraz Wine, Genuine.
Bon Bon Crackers.	American Tin Toys, Cheap.

HAMS OF ALL SIZES, BACON, CHEESE, BUTTER, JAMS, &c.

BEER, STOUT, CLARET, CHAMPAGNE OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY.

TRICHINOPOLY AND COCONADA CHEROOTS AT READY MONEY RATES.

TEA, SUGAR, GROUND COFFEE, COCOA, CHOCOLATE, SWISS MILK, &c.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CHRISTMAS CATALOGUE.

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FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

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Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 43, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TEMPLE BAR.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT.

1. March.......Fest...............................Parger.
2. Overture...Dicschone Galathea ....Suppé.
3. Waltz.......Electrische Funken...............Zikoff.
4. Potpourri...T. Vespri Siciliani.................Stasny.
5. Mazurka....Boccaccio ....Strauss.
6. Overture...Zanetta ....Auber.
7. Waltz........Ausdembohmer Walde...........Popetzky.
8. Selection ...Fruhlingim Madchenherzen ..Franke.
9. Quadrille....Monsieur et Madame ....Faust.
10. Galopp .....Reirrans................................Fahrbach.

GRAND CAFE RESTAURANT

THE MANAGER has the pleasure of informing the Public that a French Chef de Cuisine has just been brought from Europe specially for the Establishment.

Breakfasts, Dinners, and Tiffins can now be supplied to customers in a superior style, at moderate charges. All Liquors are of the very best quality.

ADMISSION TO GALLERY—ONE RUPEE.
Commencing at 9 p.m.

Musical Director,
MORITZ SIEGL.

TEAS! TEAS!!

THE CIRCULAR of 19th December, 1882, issued by the well-known Teabrokers, Messrs. HART & SIBTHROP, of Calcutta says, in respect to the Public Sales of Teas, held on the 14th instant—

"A small invoice of 50 packages of very fine Kangra Valley Tea, from the Holta Tea Factory, realized an average of Rs. 1-8 per lb., ranging in price Rs. 0-9-6 for broken TEA to Rs. 4 for Golden Pekoe."

The above shows how the Holta Teas (of which we are the sole Agents in Bombay) are appreciated by the public. These Teas are quite unsurpassable, and no other Teas can even approach them, commmanding as they do such high prices at Public Auction Sales. Tins of such Teas will be acceptable Presents during these festive times

MORTON AND COMPANY,
SOLE AGENTS OF
HOLTA TEAS.

[*EIGHTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

NOW READY.
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1883.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

The Publication for 1883 contains

PHOTOGRAPHS REPRESENTING SOME OF THE

DISTINCTIVE COSTUMES
OF
BOMBAY.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4; ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The "Guide" contains a carefully arranged mass of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; the Directory has been revised and enlarged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. | Mr. P. S. KING, Canada Build'g, King St., Whitehall
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City. | Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PORTABLE SUGAR-CANE MILLS.
MANUFACTURERS,
BURN AND COMPANY,
HOWRAH IRONWORKS, HOWRAH.

CAPTAIN W. J. GILL, R.E., Deceased.—The undersigned will feel greatly obliged by receiving COMMUNICATIONS from any PERSONS HAVING PROPERTY of the deceased in their hands, and from the secretaries of any public companies in which he may have had shares, and who have not already been communicated with. Any claims upon the Estate of the deceased will be satisfied by us after examination.—Dated this 13th day of November, 1882.

BRIDGES, SAWTELL, HEYWOOD, and Co., 23, Red Lion-square, London, Solicitors, for the Executors.

NOTICE.

THE SALE of ARTICLES at Mrs. WOOD'S BUNGALOW, in aid of the Bombay Flower Brigade and other charitable purposes, will be CONTINUED during the PRESENT WEEK from 9 o'clock in the morning till 5 in the evening.

Below Articles.

Desks, work boxes, paper knives, paper weights, charms, tortoishell, necklaces with crosses, earrings, sets, napkin rings, and cylon laces.

China from Japan and China, Madras lace and work in gold and silk toys, and a large selection of good strong and valuable carpenter's tools, and gardening implements for Ladies' and children.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

A FEW very choice SMELLING BOTTLES just received; really good, and prices moderate.

KEMP & CO., Ld.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Ballentyne's (Sergeant) Experiences of a Barrister Life	3	12
Lays of Ind; by Aliph Cheem. New Edn. 1883	6	12
A Complete Narrative of the Chief Events of the year, Oct. 1881 to Sept. 1882...	3	12
A Winter in India; by the Hon. Mr. W. E. Baxter	3	4
Max Muller's introduction to the Science of Religion, new and cheap Edn	4	12
Geraldine Hawthorne; by the author of "Miss Molly"	4	12
Siberia in Asia; by H. Seebohm	8	12
Scenes from Life in Cairo by Mary L. Whatly	2	4
Philosophical Classics for English Readers, Hamilton, by W. Knight	2	4
Hallam's Introduction to the Literature of Europe, in the 15th, 16th, and 17th century, Illustrated	4	12
Land, Sea, and Sky, or Wonders of Life and Nature; by J. Minshull, Illustrated	4	12
Three Recruits and the Girl's they left behind them, a novel by J. Hatton	3	12
Prince Saronis Wife, a novel by J. Hawthorne	2	4
Prince of Wales's Garden Party, a novel by Mrs. Riddell	2	4
Miss Williamson's Devagations by Miss Thackery, new cheap Edn	3	12
Witch Stories; by E. L. Linton	1	8
Lorna Doone, by R. D. Blackmore, handsomely bound and Illustrated	20	0
The Founders of the Indian Empire, Clive Warren Hastings, and Wellesley; by C. G. B. Malleson	12	8
Quain's Dictionary of Medicine	20	0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

Christmas Number of Graphic with a large coloured Picture	1	0
Christmas Number of Illustrated London News, with a large coloured Picture	1	0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SINGER'S GENUINE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES are every day becoming more popular than ever, as the following undisputable facts prove their superiority over all others.

It is an acknowledged fact that Singer's Sewing-machines are victorious in every contest. More than 200 medals and cups of trophies are awarded to them for the superior excellence of their work. Latest victory over all competitors at the Sunderland Exhibition, March, 1882.

It is an admitted fact that the Singer stands pre-eminent in point of Mechanical constructions. Thousands are now imitating Singer's, and when they are not sold by merits, they are sold by elegant finish and outward show, which prove in the end to be mere eyesores.

It is a noted fact that Singer's Sewing-machines are in use since the last half century and the unprecedented sale is owing to their universal satisfaction they have given.

It is a well known fact that Singer's Sewing-machines embody all latest improvements unequalled by all manufacturers who try to imitate Singer's and walk in their steps.

It is a complimentary fact that we have so many imitators. The conclusion is irresistible, that if a principle of construction be selected by a horde of imitators as the best to copy a genuine article by the original Company must be the best to purchase.

It is an unquestionable fact that the Singer's Sewing-machines have won a Sewing Match over 30 competitors including the best houses in the trade. Sole Grand Diploma of Honour received for being first in contest and for the perfection of their manufacture and the strength and the beauty of their stitch.

It is an apparent fact that the 'Singer' has no equal, they are made of the best material, workmanship and finish, and are the most durable and the cheapest machine in existence.

It is a plain fact that on account of our increasing demand all throughout the world, and the success which we have achieved in India, it has led many to competition, but the name of the Singer Company is a sufficient guarantee and we fear no competition whatsoever.

Price lists and full particulars post free.

For cash or on monthly payments.

10 per cent. discount for cash.

To avoid deceptions buy only at the HEAD OFFICE in India, 2, Church Gate street, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, EVENING, Dec. 26.

Markets closed for the Christmas holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Schooner Fathe Salam, 99 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Demaum, (22nd Dec.), in ballast.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Alpne, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Calcutta (13th Dec.), with a general cargo.

THE Schooner Flor de Dieu, 99 tons, Nacoda, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Dieu (19th Dec.), brought 25 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Henzada, 1,577 tons, Captain C. Coles, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Calcutta 9th Dec.), via Coast, brought a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Scotsman, 1,091 tons, Captain A. Schlossman, arrived in harbour, on the 25th instant from London via Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee, with the following passengers :—Miss Crud, Mr. Mardi, Mr. Mackanda, Mr. Brookes, and 222 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, 2,078 tons, Captain D. Campbell, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Muir, Mr. C. G. Lector, Mr. Brown, H. H. Thakoon Sahib, and 57 deck, and 4 horses.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co's steamer Medusa, 2,124 tons, Captain G. Ragusin, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Trieste, &c. with the following cargo :—From Trieste.—10 cases biscuits, 11 cases pianos, 15 cases sewing machines, 10 cases spoons, 8 cases glass, 21 cases lamps, 8 cases cologne, 190 packages beer, 36 packages glasswares, 16 cases medicines, 15 cases beads, 64 packages color and paints, 5 cases gold thread, 20 cases cards, 202 packages papers, 17 packages machinery, 7 packages hardware, 2 boxes gold coins, 10 boxes wine, 58 packages merchandise, 13 cases toys, 2 cases metal beads, 1 case boots, 1 case pencials, 4 case carriages, 3 cases buttons, and, package china ware. From Aden.—10 packages genny bags, 2 packages poney, 7 bales wool, 3,791 packages incense, 18 packages mother of pearl shells, 34 packages ivory, 517 packages merchandise, 20 packages coffee, and 1 box specie. From Constantinople.—2 packages preserves. From Beyroots—1 case books. From Port Said.—5 packages oil, 6 packages plants, and 5 cases confectionery. From Corfu—5 packages oil.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
25	Huzara (s)	Campbell	Calcutta, Dec. 2.
	Scotsman (s)	Schlossman	Kurrachee, Dec. 22.
	Medusa (s)	Ragusin	Trieste, Dec. 2.
	F. Salem	Nacoda	Damaun, Dec. 22.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
26	I. G. Dagmar (s)	Cutchbert	Kurrachee.
	I. G. Czarewitch	Hotham	Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Henry Balckow, to Mauritius and Port Natal.
Steamer Medusa, to China, &c.
Steamer Henzada, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Schooner F. Issilamo, to Mozambique and Quiliman.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
19	McLeod (s)	Stevenson	K. Scinde, Nov. 12.
	Amoor (s)	Baker	Bombay, Dec. 9.
	Trongate	Davidson	Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 25
	St. Vincent	Hopkins	Galle, Nov. 8.
20	Himalaya (s)	Bellwood	Moulmein, Dec. 12.
	Frederic	LeVeux	Bourbon, Oct. 13.
21	Justitia (s)	Craig	Liverpool, Nov. 16.
	Professor (s)	Wallace	Liverpool, Nov. 19.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 19.—Steamers Shannon, Glenmavis, Huntingdon, Shahzada and Booldana. Ship Herat.
Dec. 20.—Steamer Reliance. Ship Aristomene.
Dec. 21.—Steamers Bassein, Medina, Duke of Westminster, Irrawaddy and Malacca. Ship Glengarry. Barque Franklin.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia (s)—50 bales cotton, Jairam Dayall ; 8 bales cotton, Currumsey Premjee ; 114 bales cotton, Mooljee Jewraj ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co : 40 bales cotton, Vussonjee Bhanjee ; 28 bales cotton, John Marshall ; 186 bales cotton, Eswardass Kustoorchund ; 51 bales cotton, Otumchund Heerjee ; 38 bales cotton, Vurdhmon Vussonjee ; 100 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Cullianjee ; 77 bales wool, Merally Canjee 95 bales wool, Premjee Toolsidass ; 350 bales wool, Hurjewan Vussonjee ; 31 bales wool, Tarachund Chellaram ; 4,012¼ cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 813 cwts bones, L. Singer and Co ; 951¾ cwts coir yarn, Treecomjee Lowjee ; 325 cwts myrabolams, and 2,000 cwts wheat, Laljee Poonsey ; 32 bales hides, Jamal Ladoo.

FOR MARSEILLES.

R. Rubittino (s)—3,600 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co ; 3 bales carpets and 1 bale mats, Italian S. N. Co.
Vaverly (s)—1,600 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee ; 250 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.
Speke Hall (s)—16,000 cwts wheat 4017 cwts mowraflours and 3,857 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers.
Sandal (s)—174 cwts rapeseed, L. Singer and Co ; 200 bales cotton wast, John Marshall.

FOR GENOA.

R. Rubittino (s)—150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 40 barrels castor oil, Italian S. N. Co.
Vaverly (s)—150 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapathy.

FOR NAPLES.

R. Rubitino (s)—300 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

R. Rubittino (s)—100 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FOR MALTA.

Speke Hall (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, M. Spileri and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Lombardy (s)—100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Bhandara (s)—100 bales cotton, Sewchund Motichund, 102 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Toolseedass ; 657 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 25th December, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m. 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·956
Temperature of the Air	78·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·7
Dew Point	65·7
Relative humidity of Air	·675
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)	86·0
Minimum do. do. read at 10½ a. m.	70·3
General Direction of Wind*	ESE, ENE, ESE, SE, W, WNW, NW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	215

* From 12·30 a. m. to 12·30 a. m.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 23.

Leslie, Brigadier Genl., on duty, from Aden.
Anderson, Major, R. A., on duty, from Aden.
Stuttell, Major, 9th Madras N. I., on leave, from Secundrabad.

DECEMBER 24.

Smyth, Lieut., 13th Bengal Lancers, on leave, from Meerut.
Reilly, Lieut., 28th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Satara.
Barratt, Col., Leinster, on leave, from Umballa.
Smith, Captain, R. A., on leave, from Ellichpur.
Law, Captain, Gloster, on duty, from Mhow.
Grove, Lieut., Gloster, on duty, from Mhow.
O'Callaghan, Surg., on duty, from Mhow.
Hutchinson, Lieut., 23rd Bombay N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Harrison, Lieut., R. I. Fusiliers, on leave, from Belgaum.
Bruce, Dy. Surg. Genl., on duty, from S. M. Country.
Caldecott, Lieut. Col., R. A., on leave, from Kirkee.

DECEMBER 25.

Taylor, Major, R. Brigade, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.
Baumgartner, Col., Staff Corps, on leave, from Aganta.

DECEMBER 26.

Noble, Lieut., 13th Hussars, on leave, from Muttra.
Fox, Ast. Comy., Sappers and Miners, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 22.

Justice, Captain S. Highlanders on leave, to England.

DECEMBER 23.

Leslie, Brigadier Genl., on leave, to Poona.

DECEMBER 24.

Mander, Major, 13th Bombay N.I., on leave, to Mhow.
Stratton, Surg. Major, on duty, to Jeypore.

DECEMBER 26.

Carleton, Lieut., Essex, to join to Madras.
Law, Captain, Gloster, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Grove, Lieut., Gloster, on duty, to Kurrache.
Dodd, Col., 10th Bombay N. I., on leave, to Matheran.
Willcock, Lieut., R. Canadians, from leave, to Umballa.
Breirton, Major, Dy. Ins. Genl. of ordance, from leave, to Madras.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, December 26.

Bombay 26th December 1882, Regimental orders No. 6, dated 25th Dec. 1882, Reserving the range at Coorla to E. Company for class firing on Monday the 1st January, is concelled. The Regiment being ordered to parade on that day for the proclamation parade.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Dec. 19.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Maj. L. J. H. Grey, C.S.I., Offg. Secy. to the Board of Examrs. are replaced at the disposal of the Gov. of the Punjab.

Maj. A. C. Toher, R. C. G., to officiate as Secy. to the board of Examrs. until further orders.

Home Dept. Notification No. 301, dated 12th July 1882, placing the services of Surg. G. S. A. Ranking permanently at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal, is cancelled.

H. M's. Secy. of State for India has appointed the Rev. Francis Brearly Sandberg, B. A. to be a Jr. Chap on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estabt to fill an existing vacancy.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Maj. J. R. McK. Homfray, Genl. List. Infy. late Boundry Sett. Officer in Bundelcund ex-officio Assist to the Political Agent in Bundelcund, is attached for duty to the Bhopal Battalion.

Lieut.-Col. J. Miller, S. C., Wing Comdr. and 2nd-in Command, and Offg. Commdt., Malwah Bheel Corps, is appointed to be Commdt. of the Malwa Bheel Corps.

The following appointments are made in the Bhopal Battalion, from 25th June 1882 :—

Maj. G. R. Peart, Wing Commdr and 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commdt., during the absence on furlough of Col. J. D. Hall.

Maj. C. Ransford, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Commdr. and 2nd-in-Command, vice Major Peart.

Lieut. W. A. B. Dennys, attached, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Maj. Ransford.

Maj. J. Biddulph, B. S. C., Political Agent of the 2nd Class, is posted as Political Agent in Bhopawar, from the date of assuming charge.

In supersession of Foreign Dept. Notification No. 1377 G., dated 1st Dec. 1882 (which is hereby cancelled), Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, M. C. S., is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Assist. Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Foreign Dept., from 28th Nov. 1882.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Staff Corps.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the B.S.C., from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India :—

Lieut. Herbert Sidney George Hall, Derbyshire Regt., Wing Officer, 25th N. I.,—4th Sept. 1880.

The Commission of Lieut. Hall is antedated to the 14th Sept 1880, subject to H. M.'s approval.

Capt. J. E. Broadbent, R.E., Exec. Engr., 2nd Grade, Mily. Works Dept., is appointed Assist Secy., Mily. Dept., from 22nd Dec. 1882.

The services of Maj. W. G. Cumming, R.E., Temporary Supdtg. Engr., Class III, are replaced at the disposal of the P. W. D. from 22nd Dec. 1882.

No. 2. Mountain Battery.—Capt. W. H. Frith, R.A., Offg. Commdt., to be Commdt., vice Maj. (Bt. Lieut.-Col.) G. Swinley, R.A.. who vacates on promotion.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Maj.-Genl. W. Gordon, C.I.E., B.S.C., (p. a.) for a years.
Lieut.-Col. R. A. Wauchope, B.S.C., Wing Commdr, and 2nd-in-Command,—14th N. I., (p. a.) for 182 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868. (This cancels the furlough granted in G. G. O. No.549 of 1882.)
Maj. W. T. Stuart, B.S.C., (p. a.) for 159 days.
Capt. H. M. Mackenzie, B.S.C., Sqdn. Officer, 9th Bengal Cavy., (p. a.) for 2 years.
Lieut. A. A. Barret, C.S.C., Wing Officer and Adjt., 30th N. I., (p. a.) for year and 243 days.
Lieut. W. Cook, B.S.C., Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infy, (p. a.) for 1 year.
Lieut.-Col. R. F. Angelo, K.S.C., is granted furlough in India, (p. a.) for 1 year and 153 days.

The following promotions are made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

To be Lieut.-Cols.—Maj. Arthur Donald Butter, 12th Dec.
Maj. (Bt. Lt.-Col.) Robert Cicil Richard Clifford, 13th Dec.
Maj. Henry Sullivan Jarrett, 19th Dec.
Maj. Leopold John Herbert Grey, C.S.I. 13th Dec.
Maj. Edmund Swetenham, 13th Dec.
Maj. Wardlaw, Cortlandt Anderson, 13th Dec.
Maj. (Bt. Lieut.-Col.) Henry Marsh Pratt, 13th Dec.
Maj. Charles Henry Cantor, 13th Dec.
Maj. Henry Bristow Senderson, 12th Dec.
Maj. Colonel O'Donel, 20th Dec.
Maj. George Farquar Irving Graham, 20th Dec.
Maj. Charles James Garstin, 20th Dec.
Maj. Alan Murray, 20th Dec.
Maj. George Atkins, 20th Dec.

To be Captain.—Lieut. Charles Frederick Vyse, 14th Dec.

Lieut.-Col. Henry Glover Puckle, Mad. S. C. 9th Dec.
Lieut.-Col. Alexander Temple Cox, Mad C. S. 10th Dec.
Lieut.-Col. Archibald George Douglas Logan Mad. S. C., 12th Dec.
Lieut.-Col. Sidney Herbert Williams, Mad. S. C. 12th Dec.
Lieut.-Col. William Henry Ross, Bom. S. C. 20th Dec.
Lieut.-Col. Alex. Thomson Reid., Bom. S. C. 20th Dec.
Lieut.-Col. James William Hope Johnstone, B. S. C., 20th Dec.

Lieut-Col (Bt. Col.) Mangles James Brander, BSC, is admitted to the Col's Allowance. Dated 10th Dec.

Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India, Lieut-Col. Harry Dawkins Eardley Wilmot Chester, B. S. C., is transferred to the retired list from 14th Dec.

It is hereby announced that, on the recommendation of the Govt. of India, H. M's. Govt. has been pleased to confer good service pensions, on the undermentioned officers, from the dates specified:—From 8th June, in room of Col. G. Hearn, Mad. S. C., succeeded to the Col's allowance. Col. James Michael, C. S. I. Mad. S. C. From the 26th July in room of Col. F. Dawson, C. B., Mad., S. C., succeeded to the Col's allowance. Col. C. E. Baters, S. C.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjt.-Genl.'s Office, Simla, Dec. 15.

H. E. the C.-in-C. has sanctioned the formation of the following committee of paymastership in the 2nd Bn. Cheshire Regt., with effect from the 21st Dec. consequent on the grant of twelve months leave to England on private affairs to Honry. Capt. J. F. Chisholm-Batten, Army Pay Depart. :—President.—Major F. W. B. Parry, Members.—Capt. W. H. Leak and Lieut. R. Armstrong.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

2nd Bn. Seaforth Highlanders.—Capt. G. S. C. Justice, for twelve months, on medical certificate.
A. M. Dept.—Surg. H. C. Kirkpatrick, for six months on medical certificate.
Surg. J. W. H. Flanagan for six months, on urgent private affairs.
Army Pay Dept.—Hony. Capt. J. F. Chisholm-Batten, (Paymaster 2nd Bn. Cheshire Regt.,) for twelve months on private affairs.
1st Bn. West Riding Regt.—Lieut. K. Chesney, (Offg. Sqn. Officer on probation 18th Bl. C.,) to Calcutta, from the 15th Dec. to the 15th June 1883, to study the native languages.
1st Bn. Suffolk Regt.—Lieut. W. Giles, (Wing Officer on probation 21st N. I.,) to Larkana, Sind, from the 15th Dec. 1882 to the 15th Jan. 1883, on urgent private affairs.
11th Bengal Lancers.—Lieut. Col. A. H. Prinsep, to Simla, from the 11th November to the 3rd December 1882, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Rules of 1868.
I. M. Dept.—Surg. Major L. E. Eades, from the 16th to the 23rd Oct. 1882, on medical certificate, in extension of the sick leave granted him in G. O. C. C. dated 24th April 1882.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Dec. 18.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Hill Depot—Pachmarhi.—Capt. J. Browne, 2nd Bn. Devonshire Regt. to be Station Staff Officer, vice Capt. the Hon. W. de R. B. Roche, South Wales Borderers.

Major H. L. Young, Bl. Inf. on return from furlough, is posted to Meean Meer, for general duty, with effect from the 13th Nov.

The undermentioned candidates passed the lower standard in Persian at Allahabad on the 2nd Oct.

Major H. G. Grant 2nd Bn. Seaforth Highlanders.
Lieut. A. Keene, E-A. Rl. H. A., W. C. Jephson, S. C., Offg. Qr. Mr. 29th N. I., Serg. T. Mitchell, 1st Bn. East Lancashire Regt.

Capt. O. S. Smyth, R. A., is directed to proceed from Loodiana to Poona, and join No. 9 (Mountain) Battery 1st Brigade, Cinque Ports Division, to which he has been appointed.

With the sanction of Govt., Capt. E. L. Elliot, Dy. Asst. Qr.-mr. Genl. Northern Division, Bombay Army, is appointed to the Quetta Dist. in the same capacity.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-West Provinces Gazette.)

Mr. A. B. Patterson, Offg. Magis. and Coll., Allahabad, is placed on special duty in the settlement Dept., from 10th Dec. 1882.

Mr. T. Benson, Jt. Magis, Allahabad, to Officiate as Magis. and Coll., Allahabad, during the absence on deputation of Mr. A. B. Patterson, or until further orders.

REVENUE (FORESTS) DEPARTMENT.

Mr. M. H. Clifford, Assist. Consvr. of Forests, who has reported his arrival at Allahabad, to the School Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Gov. of India P. W. D. Notfication No. 282, dated 22nd Nov. Mr. W. P. Vonder Horst, Exec. Eng., 4th Grade (temporary rank), is appointed to officiate as Assist. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P. and Oudh P. W. D., during the absence of Mr. G. H. D. Walker, on deputation to the Govt. of India, or until further orders.

In supersession of that portion of Notification No. 4262E, dated 27th July which relates to him, Lieut.-Col. A. M. Brandreth, R. E., Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, reported his return to duty at Ghaziabad on the forenoon of 16th June and was placed on special duty from that date ; Lieut. Harrison, R. E., continuing to officiate as Principal of the Thomason College during the time that Lieut.-Col. Brandreth was on deputation.

Mr. A. B. Thomson, Locomotive Supdt, Cawnpore-Farukhabad and Muttra-Hathras Railways, is transferred, on special deputation, to the Mutta Jumna Bridge Division from 14th Oct. 1882.

Mr. C. Perrin, Asst. Engr., is on return from the 2 years' furlough granted him in G. O. No. 3756E. dated 13th Dec. 1880 posted to the Agra Canal.

With reference to Irrigation Branch Notification No. 6550 E., dated 7th Nov. Mr. H. L. Weeb, Assist Engr., 2nd Grade is posted to the Northern Div. Ganges Canal.

The following transfers are made in the interest of the public service :—

Mr. H. Nelson, Asst. Engr., from Mainnuri to Nanora Div. Lower Ganges Canal.
Mr. C. Hill, Assist. Engr., from Narora to Mainpuri Div. Lower Ganges Canal.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

Mr. T. D. Beighton, Offg. Dist. and Sess. Judge, Burdwan, returned to duty on the forenoon of 1st Oct 1882.

Mr. J. T. Jarbo, Depy. Magis. and Depy. Collr, reported his departure from India, on leave, on 15th Nov. last.

Mr. A. J. R. Bainbridge, Dist. and Sess. Judge, Moorshedabad reported his departure from India, on furlough, 29th Sept. 1882.

The services of Mr. H. H. Risley, Asst. Commr., Manbhoom, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the P. W. D. of this Govt., in the Railway Branch, for employment on special duty.

Mr. R. H. Renny, Asst. Commr., Palamow, Lohardugga, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first Grade of Assist. Commrs. from 13th inst.

Mr. F. H. McLaughlin, Offg. Dist. and Sess. Judge. Pubna, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the 1st Grade of Dist. and Sess. Judge from 7th inst.

Mr. H. A. D. Phillips is appointed to act, until further orders, in the 1st Grade of Jt. Magis. and Depy. Colls. in the dist. of Midnapore. from the date on which he made over charge of his duties as Offg. Magis. and Collr. of that dist.

Mr. H. Savage is appointed to act, until further srders, in the 1st Grade of Jt. Magis. and Depy. Colrs. in the dist. of Backergunge. from the date of his duties as offg. Magis. and Collr. of that dist.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt. R. H. Brown, R. E.. Exec. Engr.. 3rd Grade, who reported his arrival on the forenoon of 13th inst. is posted to the Nuddea Rivers div. The Notification No. 484, dated 4th inst, posting him to the Cossye div., is hereby cancelled.

With reference to Govt. of India, P. W. D., Notification No. 194 of 8th inst, Mr. A. C. Wyatt, Assist. Engr', 1st. Grade, is posted to the Chittagong Railway Surveys.

Mr. J. T. Simpson, Exec. Engr., 3rd Grade, First Calcutta Div., is granted furlough for 6 months from 7th Nov. last.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

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This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other. ". " AGENTS WANTED."

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THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated ; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight ; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.
For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate, based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.
Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.
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Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HARVEY—December 23, at London, Mrs. Louisa Harvey, the wife of Thomas Alexander Harvey, Partner of Messrs. Harvey and Subapathy.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HENDERSON—December 22, at Karwar, the wife of W. Hume Henderson, Esq., Surgeon I. M. D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WALKER—COLQUHOUN—December 26, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Rev. J. Higgins, John Newman Walker, Bombay Staff Corps, Brigade Major, Quetta District, to Sophia Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Francis Crossley Colquhoun.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CANTOPHER—December 16, at Berhampore, the wife of Bernard W. Cantopher, Esq., of a son.
DONALD—December 10, at Dehra Dun, the wife of H. A. Donald, of a son.
DRAKE-BROCKMAN—December 22, at Madras, the wife of Major Drake-Brockman, R. E., of a daughter.
KEYES—December 19, at Secunderabad, the wife of Major-General Sir Charles Keyes, K. C. B., of a son.
McQUEEN—December 15, at Lahore, the wife of Colonel McQueen, 5th Regiment P. F. F., of a son.
PALMER—December 20, at Saharanpur, the wife of Charles G. Palmer of a son.
ROBERTS—December 20, at Rawul Pindi, the wife of R. W. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, of a daughter.
WHITE—December 21, at Gonda, the wife of James White, B. C. S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

TOYNBEE—WEATHRALL—December 18, at Dacca, George Toynbee, B. C. S., to Minnie Annie, daughter of H. M. Weathrall, late of the Bengal Police.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1882.

WITHIN a comparatively recent period we have received many confirmatory evidences, many genuine earnests of the intelligent attention that is being brought to bear in high places upon vexed problems of Anglo-Indian administration. The past few months offer a retrospect of conscientious effort to meet in a fair and liberal spirit many demands of the Indian people, in matters primarily affecting their interests and their political development—a retrospect full of credit to the cosmopolitan breadth of view characterizing the Viceroy's statesmanship, and full of hope that where reform has already been encouraged in many important features of the administration, there too we may reasonably anticipate at least an impartial hearing whenever questions involving large principles, although perhaps in themselves insignificant at the first blush, are brought forward for examination solely on their merits from the platform not of patronage, but of statesmanship. It has of late years become daily more evident that in proportion to the magnificence and practical utility of our Indian Empire we have incurred corresponding responsibilities that cannot be disregarded. The paternal notions of those gentlemen who, in the early days of the Company, were in the habit of regarding India as a private Eldorado upon which to draw for the establishment of younger sons and incompetent poor relations in a manner at once distinguished and remunerative, have given place to a much less highly coloured, but more practical, frame of mind with regard to the real nature and significance of the great Pagoda Tree. It is becoming every year a more clearly recognized fact that high emoluments in return for genteel incompetency is no longer the prominent and most interesting feature of Ango-Indian rule. But although the abuses of patronage, which from time to time have afforded painful illustrations of the sense of irresponsibility governing English relations with India, are becoming happily less frequent and less glaring, there is a very peculiar and a very marked product of the old spirit of John Company which still survives and appears likely from its respectability and time-honoured observance to escape the criticism to which it would seem naturally and conspicuously exposed. At a time when our relations with the numerous and sometimes powerful Native States fringing our dominions were of an extremely vague and unsatisfactory nature—when, in fact, political negotiation would scarcely have presented a decent and dignified appearance without a background of bayonets and some visible embodiment of the red-coated soldiery upon whom we relied for sovereignty—it was only natural and fitting that such diplomatic negotiations should have been entrusted to shrewd soldiers who could at a moment's notice exchange the pen for the sword, and ensure respect for treaty obligations at the head of their soldiery. It would have been as incongruous then to have deputed civilians as envoys of the Queen as it is now to retain generals and colonels for the exercise of purely civil and pacific functions.

Under such considerations of State expediency the Political Agent was forced into being, and there is no doubt that at the time of his creation he was peculiarly qualified to meet the various contingencies to which his office was subject. But the times change; and the only value of history is to teach men how best to adapt themselves and their subordinates to a changed condition of things in the body politic. There can be no manner of doubt that in the ordinary course of events, judging at least by the intelligence and versatility characterising the national character on most occasions, the military Political Agent would in almost all our Agencies have become as obsolete as those peculiar conditions which demanded his presence have long since happily become. It had, however, been made conspicuously evident to generations of young lieutenants that the highest goal of their earthly ambitions, combining all the allurements of pomp, high pay, and great license as to the quality and quantity of work done, was to be sought nowhere else than in the Political Department. Although we might have anticipated that the Political Agent of the old days would surely have died a natural death with the removal of all uneasiness in our military relations with the native States that support Agencies, we are confronted with the plain and obstinate fact that nothing of the kind has occurred. It is the spirit of John Company surviving. It is not that the Political Agent now-a-days, being a military man, is on that account better fitted for his duties than a civilian who at any rate could fill the post without presenting the incongruity of a military man who has so long been given up to the seductiveness of civil employ that his military value is absolutely annihilated. It is not that, so much as the fact that Staff Corps-ism has clung fondly and tenaciously to one of the old unwholesome traditions which gauged a man's fitness for any post, and its large emoluments, not by his merits, but by his claims upon the kindness of some Eastern dignitary with patronage. Staff Corps-ism and the Political Agent Colonel is not exactly that, but it is a modified survival of it, and as such it is evidently a wrong system in principle, whatever it may prove in practice.

We will now leave the historical and theoretical aspect of the question, and turn for a moment to its practical bearings. At the present time it is perhaps needless to say that in a large majority of Political Agencies and frontier posts officered by military men there is nothing in the duties which they are called upon to perform that touches, ever so remotely, the department of a soldier. Except in occasionally inspecting a police guard and going the rounds of a jail, it is very hard to see in what way their technical education and profession fit them for the bulk of their duties ; whereas it is patent to any one that that very technical education of theirs materially unfits them for entering at a moment's notice upon quite a new sphere of work, technical in a very different way itself, and governed by principles extremely antagonistic to those in which a soldier is brought up. A soldier and a lawyer will scarcely ever look at any question from the same point of view, and will scarcely ever reach the same conclusion. Yet while no one has ever ventured to question the inexpediency of putting a barrister in command of a brigade the day before an action, it is tacitly accepted in India as axiomatic that a colonel is peculiarly fitted to be transformed at a moment's notice into a judge before whom cases involving enormous pecuniary results and intricate law are argued and decided as a matter of course. Quite apart from any consideration of the justice of giving highly paid appointments which are essentially civil, and which as such civilians might justly expect, to military men who are thereby rendered unfit for military duty (no one, we think, will contend that a military man after ten or twelve years of civil employ can be regarded as a useful combatant), is it not upon the face of it a system that is bad in principle and indefensible in practice? Extend the principle universally, and our Army will be without officers (unless the Commander-in-Chief should be graciously pleased to take pity upon civilians, which, being a man of sense, we think scarcely likely), and the country will depend for its law upon a class of men absolutely devoid of all legal training except of the rough-and-ready sort gained in a stray court-martial or two. Happily the principle is very far from being put in universal practice at present, but if its anomalies and absurdities are so apparent in the whole, it is none the less certain that they exist, though of course they do not obtrude to the same degree on the public attention, wherever the posts—as for instance, Political Agencies held by military men—are to be found. It is imperative that those who are responsible for the system of military civilians should see the bearings of the whole question in the plainest possible manner. Is a military man necessary as a Political Agent? No, most emphatically not, since our relations with almost all the States at which a Political Agent represents the Government are now so clearly defined, and are of such an amicable nature, that the work of the sword has for years given place wholly to the work of the pen; and although we would not deny the ability of individual soldiers for a moment, we think that they would be the first to admit that in common sense purely civil and juristic appointments should not be given to them. Again, does a military man fulfil the duties of a Political Agent more satisfactorily than a civilian? It is quite clear upon the face of it that since those duties are in a way specialist, and as a civilian has been presumably educated with a view to undertaking them, *ceteris paribus* a civilian will perform the duties of a Political Agent better than a military man whose education has been confined to the technical requirements of the military profession. If, then, a military man is not necessary to a Political Agency, and if his duties could be much better performed in most cases by a civilian, what justification is there for this extraordinary anomaly of civilian-soldiers? Apart from their own interests, and owing to Staff Corps-ism, the Indian officer is always hoping to escape from the small pay and disproportionate discomforts of a soldier's life, to the refuge of *otium cum dignitate* with affluence ever before his eyes in civil employ. But the system now has no justification. Whatever causes brought it into being sixty or seventy years ago have long since disappeared, but the military Political Agent has not disappeared with them. We do not say that a military man should never be preferred to political employment. When there are special aptitudes the State should turn them to account. What we desire to point out is that there is now no reason to act upon the belief for which there was at one time sufficient grounds, that a military man, as such, is better fitted for the duties of a Political Agent than would be a civilian as such.

IT is satisfactory to know that the rights of the Engineers of the P. W. D. who were "forcibly retired" will be thoroughly tested in a court of law. The grievances of the officers who were, without any sufficient reason, compelled to quit the service are familiar to our readers. As will be seen from a report from a home paper published elsewhere, a fund is being raised to maintain an action against the Secretary of State in which Mr. Scott will be the plaintiff. With reference to the particular case of Mr. Scott, an impression got abroad that his retirement was in some measure due to his unfitness for his post. This idea affected the support accorded to his action. From the answers to interrogatories put to the defendant by order of the court, it now appears that no such defence will be put forward, and that the question to decide is whether "public policy" justified the action of the Government. The answers which relate to the personal fitness of the plaintiff are as follow :—" (9). The defendant admits that the plaintiff duly performed his duty. (10). The plaintiff was not dismissed for misconduct or incapacity. Before being retired he was invited to send in his voluntary resignation, on the ground that it was not possible, owing to reduction of establishment, to offer him further employment." Mr. Scott was nearly seventeen years in the Public Works Department, and had risen to the rank of Executive Engineer, 2nd grade and temporary 1st grade, the latter step having been given in 1878. Since the retirements of 1879 the Government of India have sanctioned an *increase* of establishment in Bengal and the Punjab, and it will not be easy to justify a policy which it has been found expedient to so speedily reverse.

THE accession of Sir Charles Dilke to the Cabinet has not been long delayed. The particular arrangement which has brought about his advancement is not one which was foreseen; but, as most people are aware, Cabinet appointments are affected by so many personal and political considerations that the introduction of a square peg into a round hole becomes sometimes a matter of necessity. We are far from suggesting that the new Cabinet Minister is by any means unsuitable for the administration of the Local Government Board, but it is not one of those posts for which he was considered specially qualified. Mr. Dodson, who is now transferred to the almost honorific post of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, was a good-natured old gentleman of Whig proclivities. He was amiable to a fault in those trying times, and his helplessness in contending with the obstruction offered to his Bills exhibited his feebleness in an inconveniently prominent manner. His supersession by Sir Charles Dilke indicates that the Government are resolved to push through their County Government Bills next session. For work of this arduous character Mr. Dodson was obviously unfit. The transference of the control of the Local Government Board to Sir Charles Dilke at this juncture has one important significance. The principal Government Bills next session will undoubtedly be those relating to county government, and the fact that they should be entrusted to a Radical may be taken to imply that the reform contemplated will be of a much more Radical character than would have been given to it by Mr. Dodson. On the whole, therefore, the advanced supporters of the Government will be inclined to be satisfied with this concession of power and influence to their wing of the party. The withdrawal of Sir Charles Dilke from the Foreign Office at this moment is, to some extent, a reassuring sign. It may be taken for granted that had any serious questions been pending, Lord Granville would not have been deprived of his knowledge and experience, nor would the Government have been benefitted by the removal of the man who gave firmness and resolution to our foreign policy during the last six months. Two important subordinate appointments now remain to be filled up—the Under-Secretaryship for Foreign Affairs, and the Under-Secretaryship for India. It is true the latter is not actually vacant, but as Lord Enfield, its present holder, is in the House of Lords, his occupancy of it would leave India unrepresented in the Commons, and the existing arrangement, therefore, cannot be prolonged beyond the Recess. But as a place must be found for Lord Enfield somewhere else, and several possible re-arrangements made in consequence, we may probably hear of no fresh appointments for some weeks.

DR. BLANEY's letter which we give in another column is a plea for open sewers throughout Bombay. He says that we have given "no proof" that open sewers throughout the city would render Bombay uninhabitable. We imagined that we had given such proof even in referring to the condition to which a single open sewer had reduced the Flats. If more proofs be required, they are to be found in our issue of Saturday last, where we give the Municipal Commissioner's careful calculations as to the width, depth, and flow of the open sewers which Dr. Blaney's scheme would involve. In truth, the scheme is not Dr. Blaney's except by adoption. Its real parent was Mr. William Sowerby, who some fourteen years ago proposed it to the experts of that day, by whom it was promptly rejected as altogether impracticable. We are likely to have a general resurrection of the ghosts of long-buried projects now that the old controversy has been galvanised into a semblance of life. Thus the Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik proposes to do away with an outfall in favour of a big sewage farm at a convenient spot to the northward of the city. Dr. Blaney's friend, Mr. Schrottky, could give the Rao Saheb a good many hints as to this particular scheme. What would be done with the sewage when the monsoon laid the farm under water? Pour it on all the same and make a Stygian Lake a Malebolgian Pool, worse than a thousand Byculla Flats? And what would be done with the sewage not required for purposes of manure while the crops were growing and being harvested? That some portion of the sewage, and possibly a considerable portion, could be at times utilised as manure may be admitted, but that the whole of it can be so got rid of all the year round, so that the Worlee outfall may be dispensed with, is a beautiful dream which will never be realised in our time.

THE Sir Desai of Sawantwari arrived in Bombay last Monday evening, and has taken up his residence near the Madhav Bagh, Gowalia Tank-road. We understand that the young chief starts almost immediately on a tour in the north of India, going as far as Calcutta, and returning to Bombay about the middle of February. He is accompanied by his tutor, Mr. Lester, Assistant Political Superintendent in charge.

THE FOREST CONSERVANCY AGITATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Several years ago I wrote to you pointing out a slight delusion that you were labouring under about me, Forests. You took it very kindly, and I have observed you ever since upholding my cause. You know a very great deal about me now. There appears to be some misconception in your leader of last Wednesday on the conservancy of forests. You speak of rupees five hundred fine or six months' imprisonment, with confiscation of property, as the only alternative for removing forest produce without a license. I do not think that nine people out of ten know what this means, or they would not say it was unnecessarily severe. You leave one to imagine that no other punishment can be inflicted. In the first place, it is entirely erroneous to say that a license is required. The fact is this. By the rules made under Sec. 41 of the Indian Forest Act, people who wish to transport large quantities of forest produce from a forest to any town or village outside the limits of the town or village in which that forest stands must have a pass. This pass is merely to show that the bearer is entitled to remove property which was once owned by Government. This pass costs one quarter of an anna and applies only, as stated above, to comparatively large quantities removed to considerable distances. Does this, I ask you, affect the poor ryot living in or near a jungle and never moving from his "gaon" twice in a twelvemonth? If cartloads of forest produce are found in transit without a pass, the fine you mention might be levied. But what magistrate in this Presidency would enforce a fine of five hundred rupees or six months' imprisonment on any man for not having a pass worth 3 pies? Not a day's imprisonment would be ever enforced, except it were shown that the man was a downright scoundrel purposely avoiding the expense of the pass or stealing the property. As a matter of fact, the man who did not in the first case take the pass would never go before the magistrate at all. He would be told to get a pass, and would, if he were wise, comply. Say he refused and was arrested. I undertake to say he would not be fined five rupees, much less five hundred. No, sir, you must give our Civil Service the credit of having an average amount of common sense. And if you gave them the credit of being too lenient in the punishment of forest offences, you would be well within the truth.

Rupees five hundred and six months' imprisonment is the limit of punishment for all direct forest offences, and I think you will agree that it is scarcely up to the rigour of "Norman law." As to the punishment actually enforced, may I be permitted to trespass further on your valuable space to tell you a few instructive facts as to how temperate Government really is to those who are my greatest enemies, or at least do me a very great deal of harm? I am sometimes to be found along the banks of rivers in the shape of babul kurans. Men are there to protect me ; they try to, but they do not succeed. One of my protectors caught six individuals who had stripped as many large babul trees of several square feet of bark. The bark made up about one headload. The offenders were prosecuted and discharged. Why? Because the bark, when divided into equal shares amongst these scoundrels, was not worth for each portion the sum of one anna. Good! But the six noble trees are rotting, and what might in another fifteen or twenty years have brought Government three hundred rupees must sell now, or in a year or so, for at the most fifteen rupees ; and owing to premature felling the ground is left bare for many years. Cases like this occur every day all over the Presidency, and no forest officer may prosecute such trivial offences, as they are contemptuously termed. Again, branches worth half an anna (a large quantity this in outlying districts) are lopped ; the tree rots in consequence as surely as the night follows the day. The tree can never produce the timber it would have had it been left alone. The man who lopped the branches is perchance caught,—in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he is not,—but nevertheless he must not be prosecuted, the branches are worth so very little, the tree will sprout again. Poor tree no one seems to think much of you evidently! No, and no one ever will until people know a little more about the forest than they do at present in this country, and until they cease to speak the utter twaddle Messrs. Gupte and Bhavay, who by talking of what they know nothing, impose on a people more ignorant than themselves, and make them believe that they are as badly treated as their verbosity would lead them to imagine, and that a man's own compound is not his own. Agitations of this nature should be closely watched, and Government officials not intimidated by monster petitions into permitting a continuation of the destruction of a few of what belong to the community at large, viz.,

FORESTS.

Dec. 23.

CHRISTMAS DINNERS IN BOMBAY.

ON Christmas Day dinners were very considerately provided for the inmates at the Sailors' Home, the Strangers' Home, and the Government Workhouse.

THE SAILORS' HOME.

The usual decorations outside and inside the fine building known as the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home had been made with some taste. Palm-leaves, evergreens, festoons of flowers, &c., were arranged in different parts of the building. The shield of the Home was placed in a conspicuous place, and attracted prominent attention. Flags waved in front of the building. The dining-room was profusely decorated with evergreens. At 2 p. m. about thirty officers and seamen took their seats at the dinner table in the most orderly manner. This was a small number compared with the attendance at dinner in former years, and was accounted for by the fact that many seamen enjoyed Christmas Day this year on board their respective ships. What was wanting in numbers was made up for by the excellence of the dinner and the careful attention with which the smallest wants of the men had been studied and provided for. The bill of fare consisted of fowl, ducks, ham, roast sirloin of beef, saddle of mutton, plum pudding, plum cakes, fruits in season, &c. A bottle of Bass's beer, brandy-and-soda, and pipes and a plug of tobacco were also provided. The Home was visited by several ladies and gentlemen during the day. Among the directors present at dinner time were Captain Clarke and Captain Brebner, the former energetic secretary of the Home, who addressed the men, wishing them the compliments of the season in terms which could not fail to touch the heart of honest Jack. Several loyal and other toasts were drunk, and everything passed off harmoniously. The men expressed themselves very thankful to the directors for the good things provided for them, and especially to Mr. C. Lauder, the Superintendent, who looked to everything personally, in order to enhance Jack's pleasure on the festive day.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.

The inmates of the above institution were most liberally treated. The men were supplied with a good breakfast ; and at about 2 o'clock they sat down to a generous dinner consisting of roast and boiled beef, roasted legs of mutton, two sucking pigs, and other seasonable comestibles. Each man had a quart of porter, and at the conclusion of the dinner, to which they did ample justice, they were each served out a pound of tobacco. They expressed their gratitude to the public for their liberal response to Captain Walshe's appeal on their behalf, and to that gentleman for the interest he had taken in their welfare.

STRANGERS' HOME AND FRIENDS' SOCIETY.

The inmates of the Home, numbering about twenty-three adults, were also entertained on Christmas Day. The Home, which is a large building situated in Love-lane, Byculla, and is under the superintendence of Mr. Kobkee, was decorated with evergreens and flowers. The men had a substantial breakfast at about 8 o'clock in the morning ; and in the afternoon met again at a liberally-supplied table. Toasts were drunk to the Secretary and Superintendent of the Home for the interest they had taken, and also to the members of the Committee, and the benevolent public, who were the principal contributors to the treat provided.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

The annual dinner to the children of this institution was given on Christmas Day in the boys' school at Sonapore. About 120 children sat down to dinner in a tastefully decorated room, and enjoyed the good things provided for them. Many friends of the institution were present ; and the children gave three cheers for those who had subscribed to the dinner fund. At the conclusion of the dinner a number of toys, presented by a European firm of merchants, were distributed among the children.

THE WORKHOUSE XMAS DINNER AND POOR-BOX.

CAPTAIN WALSHE begs to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of the following contributions :—

C. B. I., Ratnagiri	Rs. 100
B. B.	" 5
A Friend	" 20
Mr. R. Baker and B.B. parcels of clothes.	
Messrs. E. B. Carroll, E. Freeborn, J. T. Brown, Captain Russell, Dr. Blaney, presents of fruit, cakes, &c.	
T. S.	Rs. 30

THE DECCAN RYOTS RELIEF ACT.

AT the meeting of the Viceregal Council on the 22nd inst., the Hon'ble Mr. Hope moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, should be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs moved the insertion of a section in the Bill, proposing to give increased powers to conciliators to compel attendance. On looking at the papers circulated to members of Council, it would be found that the want of a power to compel the attendance of the opposite party before the arbitrator had been considered a point of very considerable importance. The Bombay Government and other judicial authorities in that presidency recommended that the powers should be granted.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hunter thought that the punitive sanctions which the proposed section created would go beyond the intention of the Legislature in framing the original Act. The question as to whether attendance on conciliators should be made compulsory was considered when the original Act was under discussion ; and it was decided that such attendance should be left optional. The question had again been considered by the Select Committee to which the present Bill was referred, and after a full examination of the argument on both sides, the proposal to make such attendance compulsory was rejected. He felt sure that solid reasons must exist for now proposing to grant punitive sanctions which had been thus repeatedly and deliberately refused. But he hoped that the hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill would favour the Council with a statement of those reasons, and that any member of the Select Committee who might have altered his opinion would acquaint the Council with the arguments that had led to his doing so.

The Hon'ble Mr. Crosthwaite said this matter was considered by the Bombay Government before the Act was passed, and was the deliberate opinion after a careful consideration by the then Governor of Bombay that the power should not be given. Mr. Crosthwaite quoted Sir Richard Temple's opinion in favor of this view ; and proceeded to say that that view of the question was accepted by the Council in 1879, and was, though not actually consented to, yet acquiesced in by Mr. Hope. He then proceeded to say that since that time it had been always understood that the village patels were not to be conciliators ; but now by the alterations made in 1881 a village patel can be a conciliator, and had, he supposed, been made a conciliator in many instances by the Bombay Government. He thought it fair, therefore, to infer that the class who could be conciliators at present were not a higher class than those in respect to which the legislation of 1879 was enacted, but that they absolutely might include the class which was held at that time unfitted to deal with cases in which money transactions were involved. Mr. Crosthwaite thought that they ought to act with great caution, and to have as full information as possible as to the real working of this measure of conciliation, and that they ought to be quite certain that the abuses which Sir Richard Temple had in contemplation had not really occurred. When he was called upon to confide in the Bombay Government of 1879, which made certain proposals on this subject, and then to confide in the Bombay Government of 1882, which made proposals of a different character, he found himself somewhat in the position of the patriarch who was called upon to give two blessings, and if he had already given his confidence in one case, it would be unreasonable to demand a different kind of confidence in another with reference to the same subject. He concluded by saying that he entertained very strong opinions upon this point ; he thought that before we proposed to make attendance on the conciliators compulsory, we ought to have very much greater experience of the working of the Act than hitherto.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hope replied at some length to the arguments adduced against the amendment. He contended that in the first place the amendment did not go beyond the original intention of the Act; secondly, that the Legislature was at perfect liberty to provide now the necessary detailed machinery for carrying out that intention which it did not feel justified in providing in 1879. Mr. Hope concluded by saying that he did not see how the natives of India were ever to be educated either to self-government, or to independence, or a proper position, if they were not allowed to exercise a certain amount of responsibility. His own theory was that if responsibility was only properly fixed upon people, it would be found that they would bear it a great deal better than was ever supposed.

The Hon'ble Sir Steuart Bayley said the Bombay Government were really responsible for the working of the Bill, and should know the character of the Moonsifs, and although they objected in 1879 to give this power, they found subsequently, after three years' experience, that it might safely be given to the conciliators.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert opposed the amendment. He thought that the evidence before the Legislative Council was not sufficient to justify what he considered to be a very important amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs briefly replied to the objections raised against the amendment, and fully concurred in the arguments advanced against those objections by Mr. Hope. He contended the amendment was not an alteration in principle but in procedure, and that this was a matter in which the legislature should consult the wishes of the Bombay Government. The want of the proposed power certainly impeded the work of conciliation, and he did not think the granting of the power would cause any injury to the people.

His Excellency the President said :—His own view is that on the whole it would be better to adopt the amendment of Mr. Gibbs, as the amendment was supported by the two members of the Council representing Bombay, and was consistent with the wishes expressed by the Government of Bombay.

The amendment was then put, and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Thomas moved that, after section 16 of the bill, the following section be inserted, namely :—" In section sixty-two, after the words 'any officer of Government in his official capacity' the words 'or any person exempted by the Collector,' shall be inserted."

After a brief discussion, this amendment was put to the Council and lost, the Viceroy concurring with the speakers before him, that it was not possible to make the amendment, as it would undoubtedly require further references to the Bombay Government, and was contrary to that Government feelings and wishes upon that subject.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hope in moving that the bill as amended be passed, entered into an elaborate explanation of the principles and policy of the measure. A discussion ensued. The Hon'ble Mr. Hunter thought that those who like himself, entertained doubts as to the adequacy of the original Act, should support the technical amendments now declared necessary for its effective operation. For it would be impossible to call in question the adequacy of the original Act until it had had a fair trial. But he did not think even the present amendments would give the Act a fair trial. From the papers before the Council, those amendments seemed to have been suggested by the report, for the year 1881, of Dr. Pollen, the Chief Special Judge entrusted with the administration of the Act. The amendments now before the Council, however, dealt with only a very small part of the evils which the Special Judge brought to light, and which the Relief Act was intended to remedy. The difficulty with which the Special Judge and his subordinates had to deal in their efforts to bring substantial relief to the cultivators, was not merely a technical amendments however skillfully contrived. The fundamental difficulty as stated by the Chief Special Judge entrusted with the task, was that the Government assessment did not leave enough food to the cultivator "to support himself and his family throughout the year." Be it remembered that this was the state of the peasantry, not in time of famine, but in ordinary seasons.

It might be argued that although the system was rigid, it was nevertheless based on a fair average of good years with bad. But it was precisely this system of fixing a hard-and-fast line based on a general average, which the Special Judge declared to be unsuited to the Deccan. On the one hand they were told that the Deccan peasantry were so hopelessly plunged in misery and debt that a special insolvent law was necessary to free them from their private creditors—the money-lenders. On the other hand, they found the revenue officers had, during the past years, greatly enhanced the land assessment in these afflicted districts. The Government had sent forth one set of officers to absolve the cultivators from the loans which they had borrowed from private individuals, and almost with the same breath it launched another set of officers to collect a largely enhanced rental from the cultivators. He did not wish to open the question of the Bombay revenue system or its enhancements at present. The Deccan Ryots' Commission Report was now several years old. It was absolutely necessary, for arriving at a just view of the case to know how far the Government had adopted the measures recommended by the Commission, and what steps it had taken to carry them out. For when they were asked to vote for certain technical amendments suggested by the Chief Judge's report, they could not shut their eyes to the terrible substantive facts also disclosed in that report. It may be that a perfectly good defence was forthcoming for the enhancements. But he did earnestly press on his Lordship's Government the necessity of a full and fair enquiry into this matter. He had hoped that a promise of such an enquiry would have been contained in the speech of the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill. He would rejoice if, before the debate closed, some member of his Lordship's Government would give such a pledge. For he felt convinced that this Bill with its technical amendment, only skimmed the surface of the evil, and that substantial relief would not reach the Deccan peasant under this or any other Act, until an impartial enquiry was granted, not only into his obligations to his private creditors, but into the burdens imposed upon him by the State.

There were other reasons which render such an enquiry desirable. The peasantry of the Deccan, and indeed the Mahratta of all classes in the Deccan, had been suffering from economic causes sufficient to break the spirits and to ruin the fortunes of any race. Seventy-four years ago when the Mahrattas and the peasantry of the Deccan passed under their Government, they had five great sources of livelihood. The economic and political changes brought about by British rule had deprived them of four of these sources, and left them only one. In the first place, the Mahratta race had during nearly two centuries derived a large, although a fluctuating, income from war. Its pillaging invasions of wealthier provinces were reduced to a system of strictly mercantile adventure, which enriched alike the fort of the chief and the cottage of the peasant. For the Deccan hordes were not the accidental product of any single leader but the natural result of an overflowing peasant population under the guidance of an hereditary administrative caste. The secret of the Mahratta power was a great standing army of cultivators, who fed themselves off their own fields in intervals of peace, and plundered their commissariat from the enemy in time of war. Their second source of income was administration. Throughout the greater part of India, the Mahrattas made a fixed demand of one-fourth, or chouth, on the provincial revenues; and organised this annual process of plunder into an administrative system. The peasant spearman of the Deccan was followed by the Mahratta scribe—ample employment existed for both ; and tributary streams of silver poured into the Poonah treasury from distant provinces. A century ago the Mahrattas were draining India of its wealth from Delhi to Hyderabad, and from the delta of Orissa to the Gulf of Cambay. Their third source of income was a great carrying trade by pack-bullocks, party from north to south, but chiefly across the Ghats from the Deccan to the coast. The railway had destroyed this trade as completely as British rule had put a stop to internal wars and the Mahratta *chouth*. Their fourth source of income consisted of domestic and local manufactures—hereditary handloom, industries now borne down by Manchester competition, as the old pack-bullocks has disappeared before the railway. Their fifth source of income was the tillage of their own fields. Seventy-four years of British rule had stripped the Deccan Mahratta and the Deccan peasantry of the first four means of livelihood, and crowded the whole population into the last. For a time the land responded to the extra labour given to it, and settlement officers rejoiced in the statistic of increased cultivation. But they forgot that extended cultivation without capital, meant a falling back upon inferior soils and a harder struggle for life. Sir George Wingate, the most illustrious of the Bombay survey settlement officers, thus wrote in 1841 :—"There can be little doubt that the over-estimate of the capabilities of the Deccan, formed and acted upon by our early Collectors, drained the country of its agricultural capital, and accounts in a great measure for the poverty and distress in which the cultivating population has ever since been plunged."

These words, written by the highest official authority on the subject, described the condition of the Deccan peasantry forty years ago, when the decay was only half accomplished. Dr. Hunter quoted the statement of the great Deccan Association (the Sarvajanik Sabha), issued last July, now that the process of decay was more complete :—"Confirming our remarks for the present to the Kopergaum *taluka*, the first point we wish to press upon the notice of Government relates to the fact that, as in 1876-77, with the failure of the *rabi* crops last year, nearly half the inhabitants of the *taluka* found it necessary to leave the villages. In the 27 villages visited by the Agent, out of a normal population of 19,850 souls, it was found that there were 9,450 villagers left in the villages, while the rest had gone into the Nizam's territory and Khandesh to earn their livelihood. In the same manner, in these 27 villages the number of agricultural cattle was 6,830, out of which number about 2,000 cattle alone were left in the villages in March last, while the others had to be driven away for want of fodder into the Nizam's territory. The 27 villages visited by the Agent represent one-fourth of the whole *taluka* in area and revenue. It follows, therefore, that with the first sign of distress, more than half the people and three-quarters of the cattle have no stock to fall back upon; that half the inhabitants of the tract under report have to leave their villages, and that three-fourths of the cattle must be driven away to the foreign territory of the Nizam." He did not, he said offer this description of the tract reported on as a picture of the entire Deccan. He sincerely hoped that it was not a fair picture of the entire Deccan. Nor did he blame the Bombay revenue authrities for this intense destitution of the people, or in any way prejudge the difficult question as to the assessment. For he had shown that economic causes were at work, which would have stripped the Deccan cultivators of their former prosperity, quite independently of the revenue authorities or of the rates of assistance. But there was abundant evidence in the report of the Deccan Ryots Commission, in the debates upon the Relief Act of 1879, and in the very report of the Special Judge on which the present amendments were based, to prove that misery and destitution were widely spread throughout the Deccan. There was proof what while the State had stepped in to annual the depts of the cultivator to his private creditors, it had greatly enhanced its own demands for rent upon his fields. There was proof to show that, in the opinion of the people, of their representative Association, and of distinguished officers, this increase of the Government demand was the last straw that had broken the cultivator's back. Whether this statement be true or not there was abundant ground for a searching enquiry into the economic and fiscal condition of the Deccan peasant; an enquiry not postponed to some indefinite date, but, conducted concurrently with the operations of the amended Relief Act, which will, he trusted, be passed to-day. It was not possible to solve a great political question of this sort by shelving it. He had lately had an opportunity of conversing with several of the Judges engaged in the administration of the Act, and with many other persons, both official and non-official, in the Deccan. He felt certain that nothing short of a full and complete enquiry would satisfy either the necessities of the case or the just claims of the people.

The Council was then addressed by the Hon'ble Jotendro Mohun, Tagore, Mr. Crosthwaite, Sir Steuart Bayley, and Messrs. Ilbert and Hope, in the course of which attacks were made upon the revenue system of the Bombay Presidency, and replied to at length by the last two speakers Messrs. Hope and Bayley. The discussion was brought to a close by his Excellency the Viceroy, who remarked that the discussion in Calcutta of the local affairs of Bombay would have been altogether out of order if it had not arisen upon a measure in which those affairs are directly dealt with, but as that is the case, a latitude of debate may fairly be allowed which would have otherwise been inadmissible. But he must at the same time say that it exceedingly inconvenient that they should attempt to discuss the strictly local affairs of the minor Presidencies, and that such a proceeding was, generally speaking, much to be deprecated, and might easily lead to serious difficulties as regards the general question of the Bombay revenue system.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE TWO LEPERS' HOMES IN BELGAUM.

THE *Catholic Examiner* has the following :—There are two Lepers Homes in Belgaum, one for the male lepers, another for the female lepers, established by the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul, some fifteen years ago. They are situated at the extremity of the town. To these houses every leper is admitted without distinction of age, caste, or profession, no condition is made as to religion, no material advantage is attached to any change of religion ; they are institutions of charity, hospitals open to every one, at every hour, as long as room and means are not wanting. At present there are 18 lepers in both houses. They are supported by charity, subscriptions and every kind of donation. The warmest thanks are due to all gentlemen of the station for the kind interest they take in this institution. But we are sorry to say, that the ordinary income is no longer sufficient to support the same. When His Lordship Bishop Meurin was lately here in Belgaum on a pastoral visitation, he was much pleased with what was done for the comfort of the unfortunate inmates. It his at his suggestion, that I appeal to the charitable sympathy of all classes and ranks. If there are poor, who deserve our charity and have a right to our sympathy it is surely the poor abandoned lepers. We have only to look at them to judge of the extent of their sufferings. Their miserable appearance, their decaying members, falling visibly away, speak louder and more impressively than words. It pierces one's heart to see them tottering along the streets or sitting by the wayside, sighing and moaning under the weight of their sufferings. Their lot in this world is the most pitiable that can be imagined. No one will regret whatever he may have given towards the support of these helpless people. The donors' generosity will have been exerted for the noble purpose of enabling us to keep up these two Homes, to offer to the lepers shelter, and to provide them with food, clothing and fire the greatest consolation, which it is in our power to afford to these unhappy creatures. Belgaum, the 3rd December, 1882.

C. KREUZER, S. J., R. C. Chaplain.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Debility of Adults its efficacy is unequalled. Rowland Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Bury, St. Edmund's, writes—"The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit. It has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions : and even now, when I feel out of condition, I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, finding the most agreeable way." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BRITISH CABINET APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, DEC. 25.

Sir Charles Dilke has been appointed President of the Local Government Board, and the Right Honourable John Dodson has been appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; and they will have seats in the Cabinet.

THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO TONKING.

PARIS, DEC. 24.

In consequence of the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from Tonking, only 750 French troops are being sent there at present.

ANTI-AUSTRIAN DEMONSTRATIONS IN ITALY.

ROME, DEC. 25.

M. Oberdank, an Italian subject, who was lately tried and sentenced to death at Trieste for conspiring against the Austrian Government, has been executed. His execution has provoked anti-Austrian demonstrations at Rome, Milan, and Turin.

ARABI AND HIS ASSOCIATES.

CAIRO, DEC. 26.

Arabi and his associates have been publicly degraded, and will sail to-day for Ceylon.

COLLISION WITH A B. I. S. N. STEAMER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, DEC. 25.

The British India steamer Arabia collided with another steamer in the Shat-al-Arab, and is badly damaged. She is making slowly for Bombay for repairs. The Gulf mails are delayed, but the Java takes on those from Kurrachee.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, DEC. 24.

The Bombay mails of the 8th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 24.

The Anchor Line s. s. Armenia left here for Bombay this morning.

ADEN, DEC. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Rewa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

COLOMBO, DEC. 25, 9-30 A.M.

Mail-steamers Thibet, from Aden, and Brindisi, from China, arrived.

COLOMBO, DEC. 25, 1-55 P.M.

Mail-steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, from Australia, arrived.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON left Bombay yesterday evening by the G. I. P. mail-train for Pachora on his tour through Khandesh. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at sunrise to-day to announce His Excellency's departure.

A SALUTE of nine guns was fired at 8-50 a.m. yesterday to announce the arrival in Bombay of His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Palitana.

THE earthquake of the 15th instant was felt in Indore and Neemuch in Central India, and in Marwar, Ajmere, and Ulwar in Rajputana.

A Patria is responsible for the report that His Excellency Lord Ripon intends to visit Goa.

ACCORDING to common report at Goa, Sir James Fergusson is about to return the hospitality with which he was lately received at Goa by entertaining the Governor-General of Portuguese India in Bombay. It is stated that the May Frere will shortly proceed to Goa to bring up to Bombay His Excellency the Governor-General of Portuguese India. After a brief stay here as the guest of the Governor His Excellency the Portuguese Viceroy will proceed to Damaun and Diu.

THE Rajah of Mudhol, a first-class Sirdar in the Southern Mahratta Country, was formally installed on the 11th instant by Major Reeves, the Political Agent. The Rajah, who has recently attained his majority, was a pupil of the Rajkumar College in Kattiawar.

WE learn that the undermentioned Justices of the Peace are candidates for election as members of the new Municipal Corporation:—

Sir Frank Souter, Kt. C. S. I.	Mr. Perozshaw M. Mehta.
Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.	Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy.
Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I.,	Rao Saheb Gunpatrao Moroba Pitale.
Hon'ble Budroodin Tyabjee.	Mr. Shantaram Narayen.
Major A. B. Portman.	Mr. J. C. D'Aguiar.
Mr. Grattan Geary.	Mr. Homejee C. Dady.
Dr. Thomas Blaney.	Mr. AnandraoN. Vesudeo.
Mr. C. A. Turner.	Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhoy.
Mr. J. Macfarlane.	Mr. Kaikhosrao Nowrojee Kabrajee.
Mr. James Bapty.	Dr. Atmaram Pandurang.
Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I.	

It will be observed that there are twenty-one candidates, being five more than the number of seats on the Corporation reserved for the Justices of the Peace.

THERE will be no regular investiture ceremony at Calcutta on the 1st January, but after the State dinner His Excellency the Viceroy will present certain native gentlemen with the C. I. E. As we stated some time since, the Maharajah of Travancore will be invested with the Star of India at Madras by the hand of the Governor. This arrangement has been made as a special case owing to the Maharajah's somewhat delicate state of health.

THE Metropolitan, it is reported, has arranged a meeting of all the Bishops of his province for a Conference on the 29th of January in Calcutta.

INFORMATION has been received from England, a Calcutta paper says, that Mr. W. T. Blanford, F. R. S., F. G. S., Senior Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, now on furlough, will not return to India, as he proposes retiring from the service.

THE Resident in Turkish Arabia reports that in consequence of a mild outbreak of cholera at Mecca the Turkish authorities have issued orders for the establishment of a Lazaretto at Basra and at Najaf, and have despatched cordon officers to Samawa, Sukesh Sheick, Shifala, Raha, and Zubair in order to subject to quarantine at these places persons proceeding to Turkish Arabia who may not have called at Basra or Najaf.

THE question of raising a suitable memorial to the late Sir Louis Cavagnari, and his gallant comrades, which has long been held in abeyance, owing to the insufficiency of funds, is now, the *Civil and Military Gazette* says, about to be finally settled. It has recently been intimated that a sum, slightly exceeding Rs. 800, has been collected at Hyderabad for the above object; and the Resident there has proposed the transfer of this amount to the Punjab Government. The Punjab Government has intimated its willingness to receive the money—to be expended, together with any other funds available for the purpose, on some suitable memorial to the late Sir Louis Cavagnari. It is suggested that the subscriptions be applied to the erection of a memorial tablet in the Kohat Church.

THE Attock Bridge is rapidly progressing towards completion. A correspondent, who has very recently visited it, informs the Lahore paper that it seems almost certain trains will run over it by the 1st of May; thus giving India one unbroken line of railway, from Calcutta to Peshawar—a distance of 1,600 miles. Three out of the five spans are completed, and the two remaining spans are in course of erection. The tunnel under the hill of Rajah Hodi has been bored through; but there is a considerable amount of work to be done yet, on this section, which is on the Khairabad side of the river. The line of railway on the Attock side of the Indus is completed up to the river bank, and is ready for use.

THE official summary of the North-West Provinces Crop and Weather Reports for the week ended on the 20th December states:—"There has been no rain. Rain is wanted for the rabi crops in Oudh and in the north-western districts. Elsewhere prospects are fair. Prices have risen slightly in two districts, and fallen in one. Sporadic cholera is prevalent in one district and small-pox in five. Cattle-disease continues in Rae Bareli, Kumaun, and Jhansi.

THE advocates of private enterprise in India cannot fail, writes the London Political correspondent of the *Pioneer*, to look back with satisfaction upon the work of the past two years. Before 1881 there was not a line of railway in India which was not represented by a 5 per cent. guarantee. In the past two years there have been no fewer than five railway schemes, in which the old guarantee system has been wholly or in part abandoned. The projects are the Bengal Central, the Assam, the South Mahratta, the Rohilcund-Kumaon, and the Bengal and North-Western, representing a total capital of seven millions. The whole of this amount has been taken by the London market. "The first four of the schemes just named receive a certain amount of pecuniary aid, but the last-named, which has a capital of two and a quarter millions, has been floated without any Government encouragement, excepting land. There are certain features about this Bengal and North-Western scheme which have not been satisfactory. It was a great misfortune that the Government adopted the plan of insisting upon a division of profits. This condition greatly injured the prospects of the undertaking, and the shares of the company even fell to ½ discount. They have now recovered, but there is no likelihood of their getting substantially above par. The circumstances connected with this last-named line show that more liberal terms will have to be offered for new schemes, in which there ought certainly to be no insistance on division of profits. If there be any attempt to enforce this rule in the case of the Bombay and North-Western, it may jeopardize that project. Besides the schemes above named there are others in the air, which are only waiting for a more suitable condition of the money market."

SAYS the *St. James's Gazette*:—The Indian Contingent—as the newspapers absurdly persist in calling the handful of officers and men who came as guests of the nation—have left us. Few visitors have ever been more popular; and to few, it may be added, has the public been so considerate, as well as cordial in their greeting. A familiar presence seems to have disappeared. We know what the English people think of the Indian troops: it may be of interest to tell what the Indian troops think of the demonstrations in which they bore so large a part. It may be disappointing, perhaps, but it is nevertheless true, and wholesome to be told, that they were not quite as much impressed as they ought to have been. "It seemed a little odd," one of them said frankly, "that people should excite themselves about a fight in which the enemy all ran away." The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks on the same subject:—The visit of the Indian officers is at an end. One of them has been slightly indisposed in consequence of our raw cold, but otherwise all has gone well. They have seen all the wonders of their masters, and are said to have been profoundly impressed by the great ships, monster guns, crowded docks, and mighty throngs of men. Our ladies, it is believed, have astonished them in a less satisfactory fashion. Though of modest origin, our visitors had the Oriental spirit of dignity and fine manners, and it was a marvel to them that ladies of quality and no quality should come close up to them, walk round them, stare at them, turn the medals on their manly bosoms, and otherwise treat them as if they had been figures of waxwork at Mdme. Tussaud's. One would give much to overhear the endless stories of their English experience with which for many a long month to come these fine fellows will fill the hours from dusk to dawn over their hubble-bubbles.

THE gunner borne on the books of the flagship on the North-American station for torpedo duties—Mr. James Watson—has deserted, and, it is believed, has entered the service of the United States of America, taking with him certain confidential documents relating to British torpedoes and the torpedo service.

A MILITARY correspondent declares that the War Office has been greatly exercised over an infernal machine, which can be briefly described as a lightning hose. A nozzle, connected with an electric battery, is fixed into position; and spouts lightning to an indefinite distance. The inventor claims that, when in operation, it will "shrivel up" regiments like grass.

WHILE M. Gambetta was handling a revolver on November 27 at Ville d'Avray, the weapon accidentally went off and he was shot. According to one account, the bullet struck one of M. Gambetta's hands, entering below the thumb, running up the arm, and emerging below the elbow. Another account has it that the bullet entered the ball or muscle just below the thumb, went a little way up the wrist, was there deflected, and emerged at the back of the hand. The Paris correspondent of the *Standard*, telegraphing on Wednesday night (Nov. 29), says:—"M. Gambetta's friends say that he will recover in five or six days. Meanwhile, he is confined to bed, and strictly prohibited from seeing visitors. He has been put on low diet—a boiled egg every twelve hours being his allowance. This treatment is thought necessary because gunshot wounds are always dangerous to persons of a gross habit of body."

MORE Biggariana reach "Atlas" through Irish friends in Paris. It seems that the elect of Cavan considered a preparatory course of full-dress rehearsals of the marriage ceremony likely to soften the heart of the lady of his choice, and in the course of their morning walks invariably conducted her to see a wedding in some of the fashionable churches. It was on his return from one of the last of these spectacles, so calculated to raise emulative feelings in the female breast, that Mr. Biggar put his fate to the test and was accepted; whence the tears which will shortly water the dust of the new Law Courts. Mr. Egan, who has arrived from Paris on special summons as a witness for the lady, has written several minatory letters to the obdurate and faithless Joey B. on his Lotharian conduct, but so far unsuccessfully. Joe is sly, devilish sly, sir! but I am more convinced than ever he has miscalculated the chivalrous feelings of a Saxon jury empanelled to vindicate the fair *délaissée*.

AT the meeting of the London Court of Common Council on Nov. 30, Mr. Felton, chairman of the City Commission of Sewers, replying to a question, said he could not give the exact area of the City which was lighted by electricity, but the total length of streets was 1,648 yards lighted by the Brush system, and 1,703 yards by the Maxim-Weston system. The whole matter was now under consideration by the Commission, and he believed their intention was that the whole of the City should be lighted by electricity; but whether the companies would be employed or the Commission undertake the task themselves was not yet settled.

THE *Colonies and India* reports an extraordinary death in British Guiana. An inexperienced traveller having, as is the custom in tropical countries, taken a draught from the stem of one of the water-holding plants which grow in the forests, afterwards drank a "nip" of rum. Shortly afterwards he died in great agony, and a post-mortem examination showed that his internal organs were literally sealed up with india-rubber. He had drunk the sap of the *Mimusops balata*, the juice of which coagulates and hardens in alcohol; and the rum had its usual effect in the man's stomach, with necessarily fatal results.

THE two Rangoon papers have unfortunately disagreed as to which has the larger circulation, and the *Gazette* is "quite prepared to stake an even Rs. 500 on the result of an investigation," if its contemporary will do the same.

A NUMBER of military arrests have recently been made in Russia in connection with the Government powder mills at Tchernigoff, the principal in the empire, where systematic corruption has been found to have been in operation for the last ten years. According to a rough estimate, says a contemporary, the Government has been cheated almost to the extent of a million sterling during that period. In one item alone the officials have netted nearly £100,000 a year for several years past. This was effected in the supply of bricks for imaginary buildings, which several of the officials manufactured under an assumed name for 9 roubles a thousand (and received on behalf of the Crown for 18 roubles). Another large amount was secured by charging large sums for fuel which the officials cut down for nothing in neighbouring Crown domains, and carted to the powder mills in Government waggons. In a third instance some thousands of pounds had been charged for years for making macadamised roads, which, on examination, were found to have no existence whatever. The higher authorities are very angry at the disclosures, and have determined to prosecute the offenders with the utmost rigour of the law. But corruption seems to be so innate in the Russian official that no punishment will drive the evil out of him. Not a week has passed for some months back without some officer or other being sent to Siberia for corruption, and yet the severity of the Government appears to produce no effect. The fact of the matter is that, under the late Emperor's *régime*, the entire administration grew corrupt, and when men become addicted to evil courses, it is difficult to force them back into the right path again.

MILITARY NEWS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF (Sir Donald Stewart), with the head-quarters staff, was expected to arrive at Calcutta, on return from his tour, on Saturday morning.

COLONEL S. BLACK, C.S.I., Military Secretary to the Punjab Government, retires from his appointment on the 29th instant on the occasion of his coming into receipt of colonel's allowances, and will be succeeded by Colonel J. W. McQueen, C.B., A.-D.-C. to the Queen, and Commandant 5th Punjab Infantry.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HANNA, A. Q.-M.-G., on return from furlough, officiates as Deputy Q.-M.-G.; and Major Stewart and Lieutenant-Colonel Combe revert to their appointments of A. Q.-M.-G. and D. A. Q.-M.-G. respectively.

LIEUTENANTS ALEXANDER, Xth Hussars, and Thompson, 2nd Norfolk Regiment, proceed home for duty with the depôt.

LIEUTENANTS BROOME and Tidy are posted to the 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, and Lieutenant Thomas to the 2nd Warwickshire Regiment.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LIDDELL, Xth Hussars, will not return from leave until February next.

THE following officers are under orders for India to become Staff Corps probationers:—Lieutenants Peyton, Welsh Regiment; Kellie, Royal Marines; Burton, Royal Highlanders; Johnstone, East Surrey Regiment.

SURGEON-MAJOR T. BENNETT, A. M. D., is proceeding home to retire. Veterinary Surgeon Davis has been ordered from Dinapore to Segowlie for duty with the 6th B. C., glanders having broken out among the horses of the corps.

THE I. G. sailing ship Czarewitch, Captain Hocham, sailed yesterday in tow of the I. G. s.s. Dagmar Captain Cuthbert, for Kurrachee, with the following drafts *ex* troopship Jumna:—2 officers, 26 men, 30 women, 56 children, 14 followers, and 2 horses of the Gloucester; 1 officer, 5 men, 3 followers, and 1 horse of the E-2 R. A.; 15 men of the N.-1 R. A.; 7 men of the 7-1 R. A.; 1 officer, 2 followers, and 1 horse of the R. A.; 1 warrant officer of the Medical Department; 7 followers of the Commissariat Department; 1 warrant officer, 1 woman, 2 children, 3 men, and 4 followers of the Ordnance Department. The following are the names of officers:—Captain Hadden, R. A.; Captain E. Low and Lieut. A. Grove, Gloucester; and Lieut. Bethell, R. A.

KHAKEE CLOTHING IN THE MADRAS ARMY.—It will be remembered that, from the experience gained in Afghanistan, Sir Frederick Roberts suggested certain changes—the chief one being the use of khakee—in the dress of the Native Army of this Presidency, and that the suggested changes received the approval of the Government. His Excellency has now further suggested that the men be given yearly compensation on account of the khakee clothing, which they have to dye themselves, as follows: to each infantry man Rs. 3, cavalry man Rs. 3-8. But as Sir Frederick objects to compensation being given in money, the sums above named are to be handed over to the commanding officers of regiments, who will see that they are ulitised for the purpose for which the amounts are allotted. No present saving is expected from the change, if introduced, but it is anticipated that after 13 years a saving of Rs. 49,000 will be effected in the Infantry branch of the Native Army, and Rs. 4,000 in the Cavalry, per annum.

SIR DONALD STEWART AT BHOPAL.

HIS Excellency and Staff, a party of eight, accompanied by Major Brooke, Deputy Commissioner arrived at Bhopal, from Hoshungabad, on the afternoon of the 17th instant on a visit to Her Highness the Begum, the party being conveyed in State carriages from the railway terminus, under the charge of Lieutenant Dennys, of the Bhopal Battalion. Being Sunday, there was no public ceremonial beyond the reception of His Excellency by the Nawab Consort and suit, the Political Agent and Major Peart and officers of the "Bhopal Battalion," this regiment having marched in from Sehore for the purpose of receiving their Afghan medals at the hands of His Excellency.

In the evening Sir Donald Stewart and most of the party drove out to visit the waterworks on the banks of the Lake, from which the city and suburbs of Bhopal are supplied with water, free of cost, by the endowment of the late munificent Kudsiah Begum.

On the morning of the 18th His Excellency and party, accompanied by the Nawab Consort, where present at a review of Her Highness' troops of all arms, after which the whole party drove to the Place on a visit to Her Highness the Begum, who received them in Durbar, and paid a loyal compliment to His Excellency by giving him the customary attar and pan with her own hands, inviting him behind the purdah for the purpose.

In the afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in the presence of Her Highness the Begum and Suite, His Excellency reviewed the Bhopal Battalion, and subsequently presented the officers and men with their medals. At the close of the presentation, the battalion having advanced and saluted in review order, His Excellency expressed to Major Peart his pleasure at the present opportunity, and his approval of the fine appearance and steadiness of the regiment, which reflected much credit on the officers.

In the evening His Excellency was entertained at a banquet at the Residency, given by Her Highness the Begum, who joined the ladies in the drawing room, at 9 o'clock, the Nawab Consort doing the honors with the gentlemen.

At Her Highness' request, Colonel Kincaid, the Political Agent, proposed Sir Donald's health, making a brief reference in his speech to the distinguished loyalty of the Bhopal State from its earliest to the present times, and remarking upon the great honor which Her Highness felt at the presence of so distinguished an officer, it being the first occasion on which her capital had been visited by any Commander-in-Chief of the Army. His Excellency, in return, proposed the health of Her Highness the Begum, which was acknowledged, at her special desire, by Captain Tate, the Assistant Political Agent.

The succeeding day was pleasantly passed in visits to the sights of the city and environs, including the armoury, Her Highness' new palace gardens, and Prince of Wales hospital—the latter established, in Bhopal, in commemoration of His Royal Highness' visit to India.

In the evening His Excellency and party, and the numerous guests, were entertained by the Nawab Consort, Her Highness the Begum being present, as on the previous evening, sitting with the ladies behind a muslin curtain dividing the drawing room from the dining room.

At the close of the entertainment Her Highness rose and read out, in a clear voice, an appropriate speech in Hindustani, gracefully acknowledging the high honor which had been paid to her by His Excellency's visit, and rejoicing that the loyalty of the family had earned her so high a mark of distinction, closing a most loyal speech by requesting that all present would join in drinking the health of the Queen-Empress.

After dinner His Excellency and Staff drove out to Bisrode, were they slept the night on their way back to Hoshungabad, one and all speaking highly of the arrangements which Her Highness had made for their entertainment and comfort.

Mr. Geoghegan, Engineer-in-Chief, the Engineers of the Bhopal Railway, and the other lady and gentlemen guests, remained till the following day.—*Pioneer.*

NORTHERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE shooting at Colaba yesterday in connection with this meeting was very poor. There were only five competitors, and scarcely a decent score was made in any of the three matches fired. The light was very curious, being so hazy that Malabar Hill was almost completely invisible from the Colaba Range. The weather being so unfavourable, we believe the local meeting has been abandoned. The following were the scores made yesterday:—

MATCH II.—7 shots at 700 yards.

Sergt. Keess	31
Lce. Corpl. Sharpe	24
Lieut. Whitehead	23
Sergt.-Major Abbott	12
Lce.-Corpl. J. Fido	11

MATCH III.—10 shots at 600 yards.

Sergt. Keess	34
Lieut. Whitehead	31
Lce.-Corpl. J. Fido	28
Lce.-Corpl. Sharpe	27
Sergt. Major Abbott	14

MATCH IV.—10 shots at 500 yards.

Lieut. Whitehead	39
Lce. Corpl. J. Fido	37
Lce. Corpl. Sharpe	32
Sergt. Keess	28
Sergt.-Major Abbott	27

We have received the following scores by telegraph from other stations where branch meetings are being held:—

MATCH I.—15 shots at 800 yards; any rifle. H. P. S. 75.

POONA.

Mr. Dorabjee Pudumjee	73
Mr. Nowrosjee Pudumjee	66

MATCH II.—7 shots at 700 yards; military breech-loaders. H. P. S. 35.

POONA.

Mr. Dorabjee Pudumjee	35
Mr. McDonnell	32

BELLARY.

Pte. Vaughan	35
Sergt. Robbins	33
Sergt. Holloway	33
Sergt. Berry	33

AGRA.

Mr. C. G. Hind	31
Col.-Sergt. Smith	30
Pte. Dixon	27

PESHAWUR.

Dormand	29
Lawrence	29
Beisley	28
Griffiths	28

SILCHAR.

Phalwan Khan	32
Kusim Ali Khan	29

MATCH III.—10 shots at 600 yards; military breech-loaders. H. P. S. 50.

POONA.

Mr. Dorabjee Pudumjee	50
Capt. Ternan	42

BELLARY.

Sergt. Holloway	46
Corpl. Rose	45
Pte. Webb	44

AGRA.

Mr. E. S. Ludgwick	35
Sergt. Major Lees	35
Sergt.-Smith	31

PESHAWUR.

Robinson	41
Grubb	39
Martin	38
Dormand	36

SILCHAR.

Phalwan Khan	37

MATCH IV.—10 shots at 500 yards; military breech-loaders. H. P. S. 50.

POONA.

Mr. Dorabjee Pudumjee	41
Sergt. Forth	39
Capt. Ternan	38

BELLARY.

Corpl. Rose	46
Pte. Webb	46
Pte. Vaughan	45

AGRA.

Mr. C. G. Hind	43
Mr. W. H. Holloway	41
Mr. E. S. Ludgwick	40

PESHAWUR.

Robinson	46
Beisley	37
Grubb	37
Lawrence	36

SILCHAR.

Hall	39
Phalwan Khan	35

OPEN *VS.* UNDERGROUND SEWERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You were kind enough to allow me the opportunity of replying to your article of Wednesday last on the new sewerage system, and I thank you very much for your kindness. Two questions were embraced in that reply: one, the rate-payers questions, which are these. Is there any sanitary reason for putting an underground night-soil sewerage system into Funneswaree, Tardeo, Tarwaree, Bhuleshwur, and the other healthy districts at the present time? And is the night-soil sewerage system likely to succeed or fail? These may be called the urgent and practical questions. The other question is, whether open or closed sewers are most health-preserving in Bombay. This may be called the theoretical or remote question. You have left the former questions untouched, and, in your article of Friday last, have confined your attention to the latter. As very little present interest attaches to the latter question, I might leave it alone; but as in doing so I may be misunderstood, I will reply to your strictures on my letter, if you will allow me to do so. You call an open surface properly constructed ovoid sewer that conveys liquid sullage, and no night-soil, an "elongated cesspool." And so it is. I call a closed sewer that conveys both liquid sullage and night-soil, not only an "elongated cesspool," but an "elongated sewer-gas retort." The sanitary difference between the two is exactly the difference between blank and ball cartridge. But it will be contended that when sewer-gas is manufactured in the closed sewer it will be conveyed somewhere between the firmament above and the earth below, and this much I am willing to grant, and it is all that can be asked of me in the existing state of matters in Bombay. As to an open sewer, I say that it is not a sewer-gas retort, and is incapable of destroying health in the same way, and to the same extent, as a closed sewer. The report of the Drainage Commission and our own experience support this statement. You say that open sewers would "make Bombay uninhabitable," but give no proof in support of the statement. I say that Bombay is fast being made uninhabitable by closed sewers, as the mortality rate in the closed-sewer districts sufficiently proves; and yet the cry is raised, "Give us a double set of underground sewers," one for vermin and rain-water, and the other for liquid sullage and night-soil. Now, if one single instance can be pointed out in Bombay in which the introduction of underground sewers has improved the health of the people, I should like to be informed of it, and I am sure there are many miles of sewers from which to give an example. If this example cannot be given, with what confidence can our advisers recommend a general underground sewerage? What has the underground Marine-street sewer done to the health of the permanent residents of the southern end of the Fort? What has the Bellasis-road closed sewer done for the health of that district? What has the Duncan-road underground sewer done for the health of the district which it sewers? Not to lengthen out this letter with numerous other instances, let me ask if any conception has been formed as to the effect the proposed Queen's-road sewer will have upon public health? And as examples of underground and open sewers in whole districts, compare a death-rate of 18 per 1,000 in Funneswaree with 39 per 1,000 in Cammatteepoora. It is assumed by my critics that I have a prejudice in favour of open sewers. I take leave to say I have nothing of the kind. It is my critics who seem to forget that they are dealing with the interests of human life. If they can give the least proof that underground sewers in Bombay, whether to carry night-soil or not, will not increase the mortality over open sewers, they will secure my approval of the system. But I have lived here longer than all our sanitary advisers, and, as some of these advisers very well know, I have watched closely and eagerly for the proofs of the health advantage of underground sewerage, and have tried to aid the system again and again, from the days of the late Mr. Wilcox and Mr. Aers until now, and could not find the proofs. I have said that the unhealthy districts of Bombay require improvements in the existing systems of their sewerage, and that such improvements should be carried out on the lines of the healthy districts. These lines at present are certainly by open sewers. Not a single argument has yet been advanced in favour of closed sewers. I repeat, then, that if any better system can be shown me I will accept and support it to the utmost of my power; but it must not increase the mortality; if it will it must be rejected. At present we are not only asked to take everything about closed sewers on trust, but to accept the principle against all the evidence. I say, then, that open sewers are entitled to support only so long as they give the greatest security to life; when they will not give that security, I am ready to abandon them in favour of a system that will do so. My conversion should therefore be a very easy matter for the advocates of underground night-soil sewerage in Bombay, if the practice of closed sewers in Bombay supports their theory. I have reluctantly entered into this discussion about open and closed sewers because your strictures compelled me to do so. The subject is useful chiefly for drawing away attention from the two main questions which have stirred public attention in so remarkable a manner, namely:—Is underground night-soil sewerage adapted for Bombay? And what are the sanitary reasons for introducing that system into Funneswaree, Tardeo, Tarwaree, Bhuleshwar, and the other healthy districts of Bombay which have a low rate of mortality? I have said there is a great probability that the new system will increase the mortality in these districts, and I arrive at my opinion on the evidence derived from the sanitary history of the city for the last seventeen years. We are offered very lengthy arguments on the minor question, about open and closed sewers, but nobody will touch the major question, as to the mortality that may be expected to follow on the completion of the new sewerage system. There must surely be some sanitary reason for introducing underground night-soil sewerage into such a district as Funneswaree, and if there is, it is only reasonable that the people who are to be sewered should know it. As a matter of fact, we find the most intelligent portion of them eager for the information—nay, the whole city waiting to learn, and anxious to know, how their health is to be affected in the future, and what, in the language of the actuary, is to be their "probable expectation of life" when they are rescued from the jaws of "elongated cesspools" and "fitted in" to the "elongated sewer-gas retorts."

Public interest is fixed on the two main questions of night-soil sewerage, and sewering healthy districts. These questions require our undivided attention, and I for one shall decline to be led away from them by any side issue that may be raised. They are too large and too vital to bear dilution with mere theories, however interesting as mental exercises, or however plausible as oriental sanitary problems. For those of us who have a permanent interest in the sanitary condition of Bombay, and who must remain here and accept our responsibilities, there is the plain duty to test the evidence of the probable success or failure of the new sewerage system, and to deliver our judgment, according to that evidence, on our conscience and in the interests of humanity itself.—Yours faithfully,

THOMAS BLANEY.

Byculla, Dec. 23.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Concert, Temple Bar, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 25th:—Huzara (s), from Calcutta; Scotsman (s), Kurrachee; Medusa (s), Trieste; F. Salem, Damaun.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—I. G. Dagmar (s) and I. G. Czarewitch, for Kurrachee.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Scotsman entered the dock on Monday, and the s.s. Colombo left on Saturday.

THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The band of the Bombay Volunteers will not play at the bunder this evening.

VAGRANTS.—J. Wilson and J. Macdonald, Europeans, were yesterday declared vagrants by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and were ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THE STRANGERS' HOME.—The Superintendent of the Strangers' Home acknowledges receipts of Rs. 10 from "Admiral," throgh Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., in behalf of the inmates.

ARRIVAL OF A RAJAH.—The Rajah of Rajkote arrived here on Monday, accompanied by one hundred armed followers. He has taken up his residence in a bungalow near the Grant-road railway overbridge.

GAMBLERS.—Hurry Krishnajee and seven others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Inspector Dillon, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with gaming in a common gaming-house at Chinchpoogly. They were convicted, and fined Rs. 7 each.

LOST.—Mr. Darashaw Sorabjee reported to the police on Monday that he had dropped from his finger a valuable gold ring set with a diamond, somewhere between Grant-road and Haines's-road. A reward of Rs. 100 is offered for its recovery.

THEFT.—Bhowanee Jurban was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 62-10, the property of Gunga, woman, living at Picquet-road. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—With reference to a paragraph we quoted the other day from a Poona paper, we are asked to state that the Bishop's High School at Poona (Mr. Macnee, Head-master) passed not four out of six, but the whole six, candidates sent up for the Matriculation Examination.

CHANGED STREET NAMES.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* complaines that the designations of several streets in the Fort have been recently altered. The old familiar names on the street boards are no longer there. Some names are quite charded, and others abqreviated. The native characters, have totally disappeared.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—George Pritchard, James Byrne, Nicholas Stanger, and Charles Waterhouse, seamen of the British ship Denbighshire, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board their ship. They were each sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at Oogria-street, on the body of Shaik Oosman Bapoo Saheb, aged nine years. Deceased on Sunday last was seriously burnt by his clothes having caught fire at a naked kerosine-oil lamp, and he died the following night. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A NEAT CALENDAR.—We have received from Messrs. J. Neuberg and Co. a neat calendar for 1883, with some excellent photographic views of Bombay. There is a general view of the Fort and harbour, taken apparently from the University tower, and separate photos are given of the Queen's and Prince of Wales' statues, the Secretariate, General Post Office, Telegraph Office, University Convocation Hall, University Library and tower, High Court, P. W. Secretariate, and Sailors' Home.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—John Frederick Robinson, described as a clerk, and living at Colaba, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of causing hurt to Hussain Oomer, a boatman, on Sunday last. The accused, it appears, was in his compound, which faces the eastern side of the foreshore at Colaba, practising with his gun at a target. One of the shots from the gun passed over the target and struck the complainant on the thigh. The shot caused a slight superficial wound. The accused was fined Rs. 50. Rs. 5 of the fine were ordered to be paid to complainant as compensation.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER DE GREY.—The Court of Inquiry on the wreck of the De Grey sat on Tuesday and Wednesday, and on the latter day concluded the examination of witnesses. Mr. Foxton, President of the Court, postponed the delivery of the award in the case.—*Sind Civil and Military Gazette.*

SMALL-POX IN SIND.—A private letter from Hyderabad states that small-pox is greatly on the increase. At Tatta also, we believe, there have been several cases. At Kurrachee only half-a-dozen cases are reported, and these are mostly arrivals from Son Miani.—*Id.*

THE NAIB DEWAN OF BARODA.—There is a general regret at Baroda owing to the serious illness of Rao Bahadur Venaekrao, the Naib Dewan. His illness has now lasted for some weeks, which has prevented him from joining His Highness the Gaekwar's Camp at Kady. Mr. Venaekrao is personally very popular at Baroda, and has the sympathies of many belonging to all classes of the people in his present condition of illness. There is every hope for his perfect recovery. Rao Bahadur Manibhai Jusbhai has been invited by H. H. Syajirao to assist him in the examination of the district administration, and an abler man could not have been selected.—*Guzerat Mitra.*

THE NAIB DEWAN OF CUTCH.—Mr. V. N. Bhagvat, the Naib Dewan of Kutch, has sent in his resignation after a term of service extending over eight years. We understand that the Kutch Durbar have requested the Bombay Government to sanction the appointment of Mr. Maneklal Narotumdas to the post.—*Samachar.*

STRIKE OF MILL HANDS AT SURAT.—The hands employed in the Goolam Baba mills at Surat have struck work.—*Id.*

SUIT AGAINST THE NAWAB OF BAILA.—In October, 1881, Mir Zoolfikhr Ali, son of the late Nawab of Surat, and his cousin, Mir Ibrahim Ali, filed a civil suit for Rs. 1,11,723 against Mir Syed Alam Khan, Nawab of Baila. The suit was instituted by the plaintiffs in their capacity of heirs to the late Nawab, Mir Bauker Ali, and by permission of Mr. Lely, the receiver of the estate. The plaintiffs, in December last, applied to the Court for an inspection of the defendant's books. They now allege that from the account-book a number of pages bearing on the case have been torn out, and blank leaves substituted. An application on the point was made to the Sub-Judge, who, having no jurisdiction, referred the matter to Mr. Whitworth, Assistant Agent to the Governor. On the 22nd instant Mr. Branson, on behalf of the plaintiffs, applied for a summons against the Nawab of Baila on a charge of forgery. The matter has been postponed to the 5th proximo.—*Id.*

PASSENGERS BY THE s. s. MEDUSA.

THE following passengers arrived on the 25th inst. by the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Medusa, Captain G. Ragusin:—From Trieste.—Count Alfred Coronini, Mr. J. Westall, Mr. and Mrs. A. Thiemaun, Mr. J. Ott, Mr. A. Butcheleg, Mr. L. Biederman, Mr. Thor, Mr. Trost, Revd. E. Buzzoni, Revd. G. Meloachi, and Mr. C. Buhrer. From Brindisi.—Mr. and Mrs. McNair. From Suez.—Mr. Fleming. From Aden.—Col. B. Mathew, R. E., Mrs. Mathew, and two children. From Trieste to Colombo.—Mr. D. W. Ferguson.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.—The oscillations of pressure are small in Northern India, but on the whole there is a slight tendency downwards. In the south of the Peninsula and in Ceylon a further appreciable fall has taken place, further increasing the gradient north to south. There are increasing signs of bad weather off Negapatam and the east coast of Ceylon. In the Punjab and North-West Provinces the air is calm or the winds are light and easterly. Some cloud is reported in many stations. Rain threatens around Delhi and Meerut, but none is reported from any station.

Dec. 24.—Except in Behar, the central part of the Gangetic valley, and Bundelkund, the barometer has risen slightly over all Northern India, and except in the Carnatic in the peninsula also. It has fallen slightly at Negapatam and in Ceylon, increasing the previous depression. The winds are generally as reported yesterday. The winds which usually prevail from the Punjab to Bengal fail, and the air is calm or a light breeze blows from the south and east in the Central Provinces, Bundelkund, and the Gangetic plain. There is a mark redise of the temperature in this region. The weather is fine everywhere. No rain is reported anywhere, but it is decidedly damper in Bengal.

Dec. 25.—The reports are very defective. None have been received from the North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Berar, or Assam, and many are wanting from other provinces. The pressure has fallen slightly everywhere, somewhat more in Bengal and the south of the peninsula than elsewhere; but the relative distribution is little changed, and the winds and weather are little affected. At Peshawur and Rawalpindi the skies are overcast; also at Nagpore and Negapatam. From the last station one inch of rain is reported; elsewhere the weather is fine, but there is more or less cloud almost everywhere.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

THE following are the reports of the revenue and Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 19th December:—

General Remarks.—There has been no report from any part of the country, except in three districts of the Madras Presidency, at Rawalpindi, and at Dibrugarh. In the Madras Presidency, at standing crops are on the whole in good condition, and the harvest of paddy and dry grains is in progress. In Coorg rice harvest is proceeding, and coffee is being picked. In the Mysore State, the harvesting of *ragi* has been completed, and standing crops are in good condition. In the berars and the Nizam's Territories *khari* crops are still being reaped, and cotton-picking is in progress.

In the Bombay Presidency rabi crops are reported to be doing well; so also in the Central Provinces, where the reaping of the kharif continues in most districts. In the Central India and Rajputana States general prospects seem satisfactory. In the Punjab, propects generally are good, but for the rabi sowings rain would nearly in all districts being beneficial. In Oudh and the western districts of the North-Western Provinces rain is also wanted for the rabi crops. In Bengal all cold-weather crops generally are reported to be very promising, except in Burdwan where they are somewhat indifferent. In Assam and British Burma the rice harvest is progressing. An earthquake was felt on the 15th in Khandesh, Panch Mahals, Kattywar, Neemuch, Indore, Abu, Marwar, Ajmere and Ulwar.

Madras.—No rain except in Tanjore, Coimbatore, and Malabar; general prospects good.

Bombay.—Rabi crops doing well; slight fever and cattle disease in a few districts; slight shock of earthquake in Khandesh, Panch Mahals and Kattywar, on 15th.

Bengal.—No rain fell during the week; all cold-weather crops generally reported on to be very promising, except in Burdwan, where some crops are said to be indifferent; in some districts amun rice will yield below an average crop; generally, however, a fair crop is expected for the whole province; sugarcane is being cut in some districts with a good outturn; weather is generally reported to be not so cold as usual at this season, and consequently fever and cholera continue to be prevalent in several parts; small-pox is said to be increasing in Singbhoom.

N.-W. Province and Oudh.—No rain; wanted for the rabi crops in Oudh and in the north-western districts, elsewhere prospects fair prices have risen slightly in two districts and fallen in one; sporadic cholera in one district and small-pox in five; cattle disease continues in Rea Bareli, Kumaon, and Jhansi.

Punjab.—The health of the Province and the prospects of crops are generally good; rain is wanted in nearly all the districts, Rawalpindi being the only one in which there has been a slight fall during the week.

Central Provinces.—Weather clear and cold; *kharif* crops being harvested in most districts; *rabi* crops in good condition; fever abating; public health generally good; prices unchanged.

British Burmah.—Public health good, with exception of a little cholera in Akyab district and bassein town; reaping progessing; crop prospects good everywhere.

Assam.—Weather seasonable; reaping of *sali* paddy in progress; public health good.

Mysore and Coorg.—The condition of the crops throughout the Mysore State is good, and prospects fair; harvesting of *ragi* and *poonji* paddy completed; price of *ragi* in Shimoga 23 to 60 seers per rupee; in Chittaldrug, 36 to 60; rice on an average, 12 seers; public health satisfactory.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*Kharif* reaping continued; cotton-picking progressing; *rabi* in good condition.

Central India States.—Slight shock of earthquake felt on evening of 15th. Weather seasonable; health and prospects good.

Rajputana.—Weather cold; severe shock of earth quake on 15th at 7 p. m., periodical small shocks have continued since; health good; crop prospects fair.

Nepal.—Prospects good; weather fine, but rather more warm than in the last week of November.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the port of Bombay held on the 19th instant:—

MISCELLANEOUS.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 14th instant, reporting that the practice of granting "landing" on Import documents for free goods from foreign and Customs ports will be discontinued by the Customs Department from 15th instant; and that as extra fees are recovered, according to the "landing" endorsements, he has, in anticipation of sanction, appointed two clerks at Carnac-bunder and one at Customs-bunder on Rs. 30 each, to make the necessary endorsements. He states that a short experience will enable him to determine whether this establishment is adequate for the work.

Resolution.—The appointments are sanctioned.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 5th December, stating that owing to the extra work thrown on the warehouse department by the recent addition of Graham and Company's business, the present warehouse staff is found to be inadequate; and he recommends that the following addition be made to the establishments:—

1 Assistant Foreman on	Rs. 40	a month
1 Receiving clerk on	35	,,
1 Delivery clerk on	35	,,
1 Gate-keeper on	35	,,
2 Sepoys on Rs. 10 each	20	,,
	165	

Read minutes of members of Establishment Committee.

Resolution.—The additional establishment is sanctioned.

DOCK RULES.

Read letters from the Dock Superintendent, dated 4th December, recommending that when goods are landed at the dock after sunset, the "free days" be reckoned from the following morning, and that if a vessel enters or leaves the dock during the night no dock dues be charged for that night.

Read minutes of members of Dock Committee.

Resolution.—As recommended by the Dock Committee, the following addition should be made to Dock bye-law No. 58: "The day on which goods are landed will be counted as one of the 'free days,' except when goods are landed after sunset, when the 'free days' will not commence until the following morning." The Trustees concur with the Committee in the opinion that no change is required in the rules regarding dock dues on vessels.

Read letter from the Agent, Navigazione Generale Italiana, dated 4th December, accepting the terms on which the Trustees offer to reserve a berth in dock for their steamers, provided that any steamer bringing a full cargo of coal which may have to be discharged in the stream be counted as one of the twelve steamers which they engage to bring into dock in the year, and that the Trustees will undertake the lighterage of any cargo which requires to be shipped in the stream owing to a vessel having, from her deep draught, to leave the dock before she is fully loaded.

Read report by Dock Superintendent, dated 6th December, enumerating his objections to any increase in the quantity of goods to be shipped by lighters at dock rates.

Read minutes of mercantile members of the Trust, which are all in favour of shipping by lighters from the dock any quantity of goods that may be required to fill up a vessel having to leave the dock only partially loaded because of her draught not permitting her to remain any longer in the dock.

Resolution.—The Agent Navigazione Generale Italiana should be informed that the Trustees will be prepared to send out free of charge to vessels in the stream such quantity of cargo, not exceeding 500 tons, as, owing to insufficient depth of water, such vessels may be unable to load while in dock, but under certain conditions with regard to Trustees' responsibility now under consideration, which will be communicated to him as soon as practicable. The other conditions stipulated for by the Agent are agreed to.

The above decision with regard to loading up in the stream to apply to all vessels loading in dock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 18th October, recommending that shelter be provided for the fire-extinguishing appliances at Prince's Dock.

Read memo. by Resident Engineer, dated 7th December, estimating the cost at Rupees 1,365.

Resolution.—Sanctioned as a charge against revenue.

FISH-DRYING AT SEWREE.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 31st October, submitting a letter from certain fishermen at Sewree, asking permission to be allowed to dry fish on the Trustees' land at Sewree. The Traffic Manager reports that until lately the fishermen were in the habit of drying their fish on Port Trust land, but as no rent was paid for the land occupied, and the practice was objectionable because of the offensive odour raised, he recently prohibited it.

Read minutes of members of Land Committee.

Resolution.—A reply should be given that the drying of fish cannot be permitted on the Port Trust land referred to.

PIECE-GOODS WAREHOUSES.

Read letter from the Resident Engineer, dated 13th December, submitting tenders received for 4,000 sleepers for piece-goods warehouses, and recommending that the lowest, viz., that of Mahomed Hajee Ally, Rs. 5,614-14, be accepted, the sleepers to be supplied within three months.

Resolution.—Mahomed Hajee Ally's tender should be accepted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Read letter from the Resident Engineer, dated 15th December forwarding an application from the Manager, Framjee Petit Mill, for permission to lay a water-pipe along certain roads on the Mazagon Estate. He submits a plan showing the route proposed to be followed, and recommends sanction being given on condition that the pipes are lifted and re-laid, if required by the Trustees, along the line of roads when they shall have been definitely fixed.

Resolution.—Sanctioned on the condition mentioned by the Resident Engineer, and on payment of a pipe-leave of Re. 1 per annum.

THE TRUST BARGES.

Read letter from Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee and Company, dated 13th December, agreeing to pay Rs. 4,000 towards repair of the barges hired to them, and Rs. 200 each per annum thereafter for maintaining them. They ask that rent be not charged against them while their barges are undergoing repair.

Resolution—The work should be carried out as proposed, at a total cost not exceeding Rs. 17,600 as estimated; Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee and Company to pay Rs. 4,000, and the balance after appropriating any amount which may be available from the budget assignment for Repairs and maintenance of Flotilla, to be charged against revenue. Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee and Company should be required to pay one-fourth rates for hire during the time the barges are under repair.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 12th December, reporting that the Princess requires to be docked, and asking the sanction of the Trustees, as the cost will probably not be covered by the budget provision.

The Chairman reported that in anticipation of the sanction of the Trustees he had authorized the Princess to be docked.

Resolution.—Approved.

38-TON GUNS.

Read letter from the Superintendent Gun Carriage Factory, dated 12th December, intimating that the Trustees' terms for storing 38-ton guns at Prince's Dock cannot be accepted.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

THE TRUST ACCOUNTS.

Submitted the audited accounts of the Trust for the half-year to 30th September.

Resolution.—Approved.

DOCK RULES.

Read memo from Port Officer, dated 13th December, forwarding a letter from Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., intimating that they propose to take the vessel Empress of India out of dock, and to place her outside at the sea-wall near the Dock Master's quarters. They suppose that there will be no objection to this, and that there will be no charges beyond the expense of taking her out of dock and placing her in position. The Port Officer intimates that, as far as the depth of water is concerned, there is no difficulty.

Read minutes of members of Dock Committee. They recommend that the vessel be placed as proposed, she paying all charges for removal, &c., and Rs. 10 a day for permission to be moored at the wharf.

The Port Officer verbally reported that in writing to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company he had stated that the Trustees did not guarantee the depth of water, and that the vessel should lie at the wharf at the risk of the owners.

Resolution.—The recommendation of the Committee is approved, subject to the conditions contained in the Port Officer's letter to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Government Resolution No. 583, dated 14th December covering an intimation from the Chamber of Commerce that Mr. A. C. White, Marine Superintendent P. and O. Company, is unable because of his unexpected return to England to serve on the committee which is being appointed by Government to consider the question of dry dock accommodation, and that Messrs. L. R. W. Forrest and R. S. Campbell have agreed to serve on behalf of the Chamber.

Statement of toll on carts collected at Mahim and Sion causeways from 6th November to 3rd December, Rs. 1,461-8.

Statement of Town Duty collected at the bunders during November, Rs. 76,561, against Rs. 69,162 for November, 1881.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 17th Dec., 1882.	For week ending 17th Dec., 1881.
Vessels piloted into harbour	13	13
,, ,, out of ,,	16	18
,, transported	5	7
,, attended to	1	none

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 15th Dec., 1882.	For week ending 15th Dec., 1881.
Vessels entered	5	8
,, left	5	7
,, remaining in dock	8	7

BENGAL.

THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.—The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, B. A., C.I.E., resumed charge of the office of Advocate-General for Bengal from the Hon'ble A. Phillips yesterday, and the latter assumed charge of the office of Standing Counsel from Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee.—*Statesman.*

A VOLUNTEER FUNERAL.—Captain Liddell's company of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles turned out for funeral parade yesterday evening, owing to the death of Sergeant Maloney, of the Medical Stores, who died the night before last. Mr. Meloney suffered latterly from fever, and we learn had subjected himself to a hypodermic injection of quinine, the unfortunate result of which was *tetanus.*—*Statesman*, Dec. 22.

A CAPTAIN'S CERTIFICATE SUSPENDED.—The certificate of the Captain of the British ship Thalatta has been suspended for three months in consequence of the collision of that vessel with the Bombay. In connection with this matter, an application was made yesterday (Thursday) before Mr. G. S. Henderson, President in the Marine Court, for a copy of the proceedings. His Worship promised to grant the same in a few days, after he had finished them.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE AGRICULTURAL SCHOLARSHIPS.—Two Scholarships at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, have recently been conferred by the Government of Bengal upon two Bengali Baboos, one of whom has already left Calcutta on his way to England; whilst the other, Baboo Atul Krishna Roy, M.A., Lecturer on Botany at the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, leaves for London early in January. These two Baboos were selected from some forty-five candidates for the scholarships. Each scholar receives Rs. 1,000 to repay the cost of outfit and passage to England, and an annual payment of £200 sterling during his course at the Cirencester College, lasting about two years and a half. His return passage-money to India is also provided when his training comes to an end.—*Pioneer.*

A BIG CHRISTMAS CAKE.—Mr. Lovegrove, the *chef* of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, has surpassed all his other triumphs in the confectionery line, with this year's cake. It weighs some hundredweights, and is very tastefully decorated. The centre-piece is a castle on the Rhine, a really attractive piece of workmanship. As the proof of the pudding is in the eating, we hope to have occasion to hear that the cake is pronounced as good in taste as it is in appearance.—*Statesman.*

MADRAS.

THE SOUTHERN MONARCH ASHORE.—The Captain of the Southern Monarch has placed the ship in the hands of Lloyds, Agents, Messrs. Wilson and Co.; the vessel will be lightened, when another attempt will be made to float her with the aid of a steamer. It was decided yesterday (Friday) morning, after as careful an examination of the ship as circumstance admitted, that it would be imprudent to attempt to get her off before her cargo is saved, and the B. I. S. N. ship was then dismissed. The stranded vessel has apparently sat upon one of her anchors, as it came up smashed, and the leak probably from that cause point to her rivets getting slack from much shaking. She will be dismantled and unloaded as fast as the Captain can do it, and perhaps if it ultimately turns out that she can be repaired from inside or outside, as circumstances admit, she may get of like the Duke of Sutherland did perhaps, with the help of a temporary groyne. She will then have to be towed to Calcutta, and a delay of a month will make that also easier as the monsoon will have quieted down. A Government steamer has arrived this morning, so that if such help is required the Captain can obtain it at a moderate cost. How he came to allow his vessel to go ashore is a mistery that may be explained when the official enquiry is instituted, but we are assured that the Marine Department had nothing to do with it; that he had all the help and advice they could give within four hours of getting ashore, and boats and anchors were alongside at 8 o'clock that morning, as soon as men could be got together. It was evident to the Marine authorities that so long as hope existed of her being towed off, it was better not to lighten her, as every ton taken out brought her higher on the beach, and more under influence of the surf and moving sand.—*Madras Mail.*

LAYING A FOUNDATION STONE.—The Robinson Park and its envirous presented a very gay appearance yesterday (Friday evening,) the road from the Monegar Choulty to the Park being decorated with flags as was also the Park itself. The area near the spot where the foundation stone of the fountain was laid was carpeted, and seats were placed for spectators. The stone was suspended from a pulley, and fifteen Harbour Works lascars in white suits and blue collars, with caps bearing in gold characters "Madras Harbour Works" were in attendance to work at the pulley. The Band of the 26th N. I., was present and played at intervals. Mrs. Grant Duff and her daughter, accompanied by Mrs. Cornish and Major Spencer, arrived at Mr. Ramasawmy Moodalier's Hospital a little after 4 P. M. Mrs. Grant Duff was conducted through Ramasawmy Moodelliar's Lying-in-Hospital and Mr. from there went round the Monegar Choultry Hospital and Infirmary, and expressed her satisfaction with the arrangements. The Robinson Park was next visited, when Miss Grant laid the foundation stone of the fountain. After using the "malet and square," Miss Duff declared the stone well and truly laid, which was received with acclamation, the Band playing a march. The trowel employed on the occasion was of silver and made by Messrs. P. Orr and Sons. It bore the following inscription:—"This trowel was used by Victoria Adelaide Alexandrine Grant Duff when placing the first stone of a fountain in the Botanical garden, Robinson Park, Madras, to commemorate the marriage of the daughter of Mr. Pitty Moonesawmy Chetty of Tondiarpett, Madras, December 1882." On the reverse side was a monogram bearing the letters V. A. A. G. D., the initials of the little lady, very neatly engraved. After this, Mrs. Grant Duff and party were shown the four plots for the Botanical garden, and Mrs. Grant Duff was asked to plant the first tree in the Botanical garden. From half a dozen plants Mrs. Grant Duff chose a sago palm, and used a gold trowel presented by the Hon'ble J. G. Coleman, which was of very exquisite workmanship, having a carved ivory bandle, made by Messrs. P. Orr and Sons. The trowel bore the following inscription. "Presented to Mrs. Grant Duff by the Hon'ble J. G. Coleman, on the occasion of planting a palm in the Botanical garden, Robinson Park, Madras, December 1882. A silver bouquet holder was presented to Mrs. Grant Duff, by Mr. Armooga Moodelliar."—*Madras Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

THE PUNJAB CHOLERA COMMITTEE.—It is expected that the report of the Special Cholera Committee, of which Colonel C. H. Hall, Commissioner of Rawulpindi, was President, will be ready by the middle of next month.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

SMALL-POX AT LUCKNOW.—Several cases of small-pox have occurred in Cantonments; every precaution is, however, being taken by the military authorities to prevent the disease spreading, and for purposes of segregation the Suffolk Regiment has removed it's encampment to the Fyzabad Road, while the 2nd (Queen's Own) Bengal Light Infantry has proceeded some 3 or 4 miles up the Bijnour Road.—*Express*, December 23.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

THE forty-second Annual Report of the directors of this company to be submitted to the meeting which was to be held on Dec. 5, states that the net profits for the year, including £8,801 brought forward from last year, amount to £182,975, which, after deducting the interim dividend of 2½ per cent., admit of a dividend of 3½ per cent., which the directors now recommend to be paid, a balance of £8,975 being carried forward to next year. During the past twelve months the general work of the fleet has been efficiently carried on. The directors regret however to state that they have recently received intelligence that two of their vessels have been in collision with other craft. The first of these accidents took place on the 27th August, when the Pekin while in the charge of a pilot in the Shanghai river, came into collision with a sailing vessel, the latter being in the act of manœuvring to turn round under the charge of two tugs. The second instance occurred—also during the night time—on the 15th October, when the Peshawur, on her voyage from Ceylon to Australia, collided with a sailing vessel, which is reported to have carried no lights. The directors are happy to state that neither of the company's steamers referred to sustained any serious damage, and although they are as yet ignorant to whom the blame of these accidents may be attributable, they have no reason to suppose the liability will be a very heavy one in either case. In the early part of July the condition of Egypt became such that it was no longer safe to entrust mails and passengers to the railway between Alexandria and Suez. Accordingly, the directors received instructions from the Postmaster-General to carry on the mail service *via* the Suez Canal, and since the above date the company's work has been performed exclusively by that route. Owing, however to the congested state of the traffic in the Canal, caused by the very large fleet of transports passing and repassing the company's steamers have occasionally been very much impeded in the performance of their voyages, and it has been impossible lately to secure the speed and methodical regularity which characterise the general working of the mail service. It is expected, therefore, that by the time this report reaches the hands of proprietors arrangements will have been made by the Postmaster-General for the resumption of the railway service through Egypt for the transit of the mails, and consequently for the conveyance of the Brindisi passengers. The recent argmentation of the fleet enabled the directors, without any detriment to the mail service, to place several steamers at the disposal of the Indian Government and the Admiralty for the Egyptian transport service. At one moment the company had eight steamers engaged in this duty. The Carthage, Nepul, and Deccan still continue in the Government service. It will be observed that no credit appears in the present account for the hire of these vessels. This is to be explained by the fact that but few payments had been received from the Government by the end of September, while a considerable outlay had been incurred by the Company in preparing the ships for their respective employments. The directors have, therefore, thought it better to carry forward the whole transaction relating to the transport service for adjustment in the accounts of the next financial year. Acting on the experience which they have gained since the company's steamers commenced to run to London, nine years ago, the directors have now decided not to renew the partial insurance of the steamers which has hitherto been in force during their passage up and down the English Channel, and this risk will henceforth form part of the proprietors' general underwriting account. But for the present, and until their commanders have further experience of the line, the ships well continue to be insured between London and Antwerp. The ordinary charge for insurance and depreciation has been debited against the receipts, and the directors now recommend a payment of 2 per cent. to the proprietors as a profit on underwriting for the past twelve months. The sum of £229,257, being 5 per cent. on the first cost of the fleet, has been carried to the credit of stock in ships. In pursuance of the policy to supplement this reserve when the opportunity is favourable for so doing, the directors have written off a further sum of £72,000 from the book value of the ships. In their last half-early report the directors had to state that on nearly every line the company were contending with a lower range of freight than had existed for two years previously. This depression has rather intensified during the past six months. Having regard to the facts alluded to and seeing also that the company suffered a serious loss in the early part this year by the prolonged quarantine in Egypt, the proprietor will no noubt be gratified to observe that the receipts have been fairly maintained, both in freight and passage money. The former showed an increase of £65,211 over those of last year, and the ordinary passage receipts an increase of £51,647, while the latter have been further augmented by the sum of £13,214 for the passage money of troops carried, not in transports, but by the regulars steamers. This result has been attained by the extended operations and enlarged capacity of the companys ships. Necessarily therefore the expenditure has also been considerably greater, more particularly as the average speed of the service has been accelerated throughout, and a higher consumptions of coal has followed therefrom. But in this all-important item of expenditure the company derive one advantage from the prevailing cheap rates of freight, that they are thus enabled to lay down their coal supplies at foreign stations on favourable terms. Looking at the operation of the year, the directors now beg to recommend a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the six months ended 30th September last, and a bonus from underwriting account of 2 per cent., making with the interim dividend of 2½ per cent. paid in June, a total of 8 per cent. for the year.

STANLEY ENGINEERS' DEFENCE FUND.

A MEETING of the Committee of the above Fund was held at Messrs. Grindlay and Co.'s office, on the 14th November when it was reported that the case of "Scott v. The Secretary of State for India" promoted by the committee, had been set down for trial and would be heard in the usual course possibly about March, but in the present uncertain state of the trial of causes could not at present be definitely stated. In the replies to the interrogatories ordered by the Court the defendant has virtually admitted all the facts stated by the plaintiff, and the principal question will be, what construction is to be placed upon the contract? It is of course, desirable that the best talent at the 'ar should be retained to secure a judgment for the plaintiff, which would be as valuable to covenanted civilians of all departments as the celebrated "Henley Clause" as proved to have been to officers of the old Indian Army. The funds hitherto placed at the disposal of the committee have been limited, but there can be no doubt that the service generally will not permit the question (on the decision of which they are all so deeply interested) to prevent from being properly argued before the Court for want of means.

The committee therefore desire to appeal to all convenanted and uncovenanted civilians who have not yet subscribed, to do so at once. Subscriptions may be paid in to the credit of the treasurer of the Stanley Engineers Defence Fund with Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, London; Messrs. Grindlay, and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. Groom and Co., Bombay, and Messrs. Binny and Co., Madras.

The committee have requested Mr. S. P. Low, of the firm of Grindlay and Co., London, to act as Treasurer, and he has consented to do so.

Subscriptions promised but not paid should be at once remitted, and all communications can be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. W. C. Davies at 50 Parliament-street, S. W., London.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the tasted, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
...INE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SOUND WINES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned :—

100	boxes Alexander's 3-star Brandy	in quarts.
20	" "	in pints.
10	" "	in flasks.
10	" "	in half flasks.
15	" Gister's Champagne	in quarts.
15	" "	in pints.
20	" W. & A. Gilbey's Sherry	in pints.
5	" "	in quarts.
10	" Cutler's Invalid Port	in pints.
20	" Exshaw's Brandy No. 1.	
2	" " No. 2. Green Label.	
5	" W. & A. Gilbey's F Brandy.	
5	" " E Brandy.	
40	" Coller and Mangn's Brandy.	

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " " dhoties.
12 cases colored ground prints.
200 boxes D. C. Kesling and Co.'s bar soap.
10 cases white stripes and jacconets.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Kessowjee Hurjeevun—

H R—2 cases white mulls, 42-44 in. 20 yards.

By order of Thakersey Visram and on account and at the risk of Mr. B. J. Dese, trading under the name of Se Brothers & Co.

W C S—818—1 case, 150 pieces, white Mulls, 20 by 45, No. 66.
839—1 case, 100 pieces, white Mulls, 20 by 45, No. 66.
830—1 bale, 200 pieces, Dhotics, 1-7 by 42.

G P—40-41—2 cases, 118 pieces, Gagras, 24 yards.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Currim Mahomedally—

1231 $ 1—1 case imitation silver twisted lametta 100 lb.
AM
1409—1 " gold glass beads, 1,000 bundles No. 0 & 1.
422—1 " " " 1,000 " " 2
429—1 " " " 1,000 " " 3
430—1 " " " 1,000 " " 0 & 1.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Metal Mart, Byculla, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated, glass and crockery ware, a mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood & Sons, handsome flower vases, table ornaments, lamps, pictures, &c., the property of C. Cooper, Esq., the same comprises glass-ware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet and pickle frames, ice pitcher, teapot, egg frame, tea and coffee service, spoons and forks, butter pot, table and chamber candlesticks table, cutlery, reading lamp, blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as dining, drawing-room, pier, oval, writing, folding, dressing and washhand tables, drawing room, easy, low, folding, straight, and mallet pattern arm and without-arm chairs, sideboard, whatnot, bookstand, round teapoys, conversation couches, chiffoniers, a mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, double screen, bedsteads, chest of drawers, clothes press, wardrobe, cupboard, an almyra, dressing glass, hat and toilet stands, Brussels carpet, handsome flower-vases, pictures, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture, &c., &c.
The above is on view.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. on the vacant ground behind the Jute Mill, Colaba, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m. :—

On account and at the risk of Ramjee Shamjee—
25 saw-gins, partly completed.
On account and at the risk of Dewjee Dossa—
2 saw-gins, complete.
On account and at the risk of Jamsetjee Adurjee—
10 saw-gins, comp ete.
1 vertical engine and boiler complete.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank-road, opposite the bank, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass and crockery-ware, a teakwood glass aquarium, handsome flower-vases, pictures, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, a collection of choice plants, &c., the property of a gentleman.
Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NULL BAZAR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th January, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises by order of Mooncy Chapsi, Barmull Hudsey, Vuncer Bhoja and Anbabai widow, and heir and legal representative of the late Corsey Sewa the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Raghoonath Damoder Ballajee, Wishwanath Damoder Ballajee and Nurbadabai, widow of the late Damoder Ballajee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th day of November, 1879, viz. :—

All that piece of ground belonging to the Hon'ble East India Company with a building of 34 shops standing thereon situated at Null Bazar in the sub-district of Mandvie containing by admeasurement 304 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay, under Nos. 2366 and 2903 and New Survey No. 4720 and by the Collector of assessment under No. 7 and bounded on the east by the Khoja street, on the west by the property of Khojas Valijee and Noor Mahomed, on the north by the property of Pairaz Mooljee and on the south by the Gully and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants.
For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on a date to be fixed hereafter, at the Colaba Castle, Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office Chokey, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood, and English-made walnutwood household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-class full-sized sets billiard table by Burrows and Watts, with balls, cues, cruet-stand, marking board and lamp complete, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, superior oilpaintings and chromo-lithographs in gilt frames, real Brussels, Persian and Jubulpoor carpets, sewing machines, treasury safe, &c., the property of the late JAMES GRAVES, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th December, 1882.

NOTICES.

BEST ARAB HORSES FOR SALE.

ALL SORTS of fine, good, strong HORSES FOR SALE. Race horses of the best kind. There is now a fine, handsome, and tall young mare of the best kind in my stables.
This is the season to get your best horses. Don't loose this opportunity. Come and see at the Bhendi Bazar Commission Stables of
ABDOOL RAJAK DUBACHELL.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents,
Messrs. W. WATSON Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited by the MAULMAIN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE for the CONSTRUCTION of a TRAMWAY within the limits of the Town.
Tenders will be received up to the 1st January, 1883.
For particulars apply to the undersigned.
W. J. ADDIS, C.E.,
Secretary and Engineer Maulmain Municipality.
Maulmain, the 23rd June, 1882.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE CONTRACT with the BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY for the maintenance of steam communication in Indian waters will TERMINATE on the 30th April, 1884.
2. Tenders will hereafter be invited for any lines which the Government may resolve on subsidising after that date.
3. This notice is given to afford intending tenderers sufficient time to enable them to be ready with their offers
L. G. WAIT,
Assistant Director-General of the Post Office of India, foreign Post Branch.
Simla, 13th October, 1882.

NOTICE.

WE hereby give notice that we have APPOINTED Messrs. EDMOND CHARPIE & Co., WATCHMAKERS of BOMBAY, our SOLE AGENTS for the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and from this date all orders for our manufactures must be sent direct to them.
COURVOISIER FRERES,
Watch-manufacturers.
Chouds-de-fonds, 6th December, 1882.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after JANUARY 1st, 1883, the Down Mail will leave Colaba at 5-30 p.m., the Down Ordinary at 7-30 a.m., and the Down Mixed at 10-10 a.m.
Slight alterations will be made in the Bombay Local Train Service and in the Main Line Service at intermediate stations, the particulars of which may be ascertained from the time tables, which will be exhibited at stations in the course of a few days.
J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 19th December, 82.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

JUST TO HAND PER S. S. VORWAERTS, A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size.
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season.
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 85 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 4-8.

No. 2 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
Cavites.
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

JAVA CIGARS

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 0
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	" 35	" 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	" 40	" 4 8

Samples forwarded on Application

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY

...PALL-MALL, LONDON. *(LATE VINER)* LATHAM & Co., ELPHINSTONE-CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKERS TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS AND THE ROYAL FAMILY,
THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA, THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, AND ADMIRALTY,
MANUFACTURERS of keyless half Chronometer WATCHES, suitable for rough wear and all climates.
CHIMING MUSICAL AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR CLOCKS, TURRET, CHURCH AND HOUSE CLOCKS.
Repairs forwarded to England by each mail and promptly attended to.
Goods supplied from stock in Bombay at London Prices.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS AND CO.

BEG to draw attention to their new and splendid consignment of

PRESENTATION WATCHES
IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES,

of which they solicit an early inspection.

GENTLEMEN'S HUNTING OR CRYSTAL-FACED KEY-LESS LEVER WATCHES IN HEAVY 18 CARAT GOLD CASES WITH COMPENSATION BALANCE WHEEL ...Rs. 250, 275, 300.

The same of the FINEST and STRONGEST make ... ... ,, 350, 380, 400, 425

FULL CHRONOMETER AND CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES... ,, 390, 450, 500, 550

These watches have been tested in a lighted stove and also under freezing point and their maximum variation is LESS than thirty seconds PER MONTH IN ANY TEMPERATURE.

LADIES GOLD WATCHES in the PRETTIEST and NEWEST designs at from ...Rs. 50 to 600.

THE HIGHER PRICED WATCHES ARE TASTEFULLY MOUNTED WITH DIAMONDS.

FOR CATALOGUE OF SILVER WATCHES, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND PLATEDWARE SEND TO

C. MARCKS & CO.,

1, East-street, POONA. 43, Rampart-row, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.,

BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

SHIRTS.

DRESS SHIRTS.
Finest quality, perfect fit ... ...per ½ doz. Rs. 30.

WHITE SHIRTS.
Double sewn and durable... ... ...per ½ doz. Rs. 22.

FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTS.
Latest patterns from Paris ...per ½ doz. Rs. 30.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.
Pure Australian Wool, Shrunk,... ... ...Rs. 8-8 each.

SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS.
Cool, absorbing, and durable.
The very best goods ... ...Rs. 9 each.

OXFORD CLOTH & ZEPHYR SHIRTS.
Best quality procurable ... ...Rs. 5-8 each.

PURE SILK SHIRTS.
A great luxury ... ...Rs. 12-8 each.

SLEEPING SUITS.
Ready made or to order, All materials.
All shirts are cut, and the workmanship superintended by an experienced English Cutter.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

HAND BAGS, GLADSTONE BAGS, &c.

THORPE AND CO.,

HAVE just received a large assortment O'land Trunks, Air-Tight Boxes, Officers Air, Tight Uniform Cases, Helmet, and Soiled Leather Hat Cases, Rug Straps, Soiled Linen Bags, and Courier Bags, &c. Every requisite for Travellers.

GLADSTONE BAGS, Best Black Hide, with the new Patent Fasteners.

20 in.	22 in.	24 in.
Rs. 30.	Rs. 33.	Rs. 36.

GLADSTONE BAGS, Brown Cow Hide, with all the latest improvements.

20 in.	22 in.	24 in.
Rs. 33.	Rs. 36.	Rs. 39.

GLADSTONE BAGS, Best Tanned Canvass very durable.

20 in.	22 in.	24 in.
Rs. 25.	Rs. 27-8.	Rs. 30.

Best Black Enamelled Cow Hide OXFORD BAGS Fitted with all the latest improvements.

20 in.	22 in.	24 in.
Rs. 100.	Rs. 120.	Rs. 150.

HAND BAGS with wide mouth, best Brown Hide, strongly sewn, with the new spring Lock.

14 in.	16 in.	18 in.
Rs. 18-8.	Rs. 20-8.	Rs. 23-8.

The same make best Black Hide.

14 in.	16in.	18 in.
Rs. 18-8.	Rs. 20-8.	Rs. 20-8.

Best Black Enammelled BRIEF BAGS.

12 in.	13 in.	14 in.	15 in.
Rs. 6-8.	Rs. 7-8.	Rs. 8-8.	Rs. 9-8.

Officers Air Tight Blocked Tin uniform cases very durable, will hold Sword, Helmet Forage Caps, Uniform, &c.
Rs. 38.
Hold Alls, made of Tan Waterproof Canvass, Stout Leather Straps highly recommended for Travellers.
Rs. 18-8. Rs. 22-8. Rs. 28-8.

LESS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

THORPE AND CO.,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM-STREETS,
BOMBAY.

REDUCED PRICE.

NEW AND IMPROVED STYLES OF

AMERICAN ORGUINETTE.

"The most remarkable Mechanical Musical Instrument of the Age."—*New York Journal.*

DOES NOT REQUIRE TUNING. EXCELLENT IN TONE.
Admirably adapted for Singing Parties, Dancing Parties, and Educational Purposes. Newest Model Perfectly simple in Principle. Durable in every part. Strong in Construction.
WITH ONE ROLL OF MUSIC.
Price, Rs. 50. Packing, Re. 1.
THE ABOVE CAN BE SENT BY VALUE PAYABLE POST.

THE CABINET ORGUINETTE,
LATEST MODEL,
COMPLETE WITH ONE ROLL OF MUSIC
Rs. 250, packed.
N.B.—Lists of tunes free by Post.
Our New Illustrated Catalogue of Instruments and Music now ready, post free.

S. ROSE AND CO.,
21, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY,
BOMBAY.

GOOD BOARDSHIP CHAIRS,

STRONG AND COMFORTABLE.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT to be seen in INDIA is at

ASQUITH AND LORD'S
OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN returning to EUROPE *via* BOMBAY are respectfully invited to inspect them.

Prices from Rs. 5 to Rs. 13-8.

LESS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

ASQUITH & LORD,
BOMBAY.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)
SO TLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,
May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING

and SIMLA,
And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co.,	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
MURRAY & Co.,	Lucknow and Meerut.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce that she has received a LARGE and CHOICE SELECTION of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,
SELECTED FROM THE FIRST PARIS AND LONDON HOUSES.
AN EARLY INSPECTION OF THE GOODS IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Orders from outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THACKER & COMPANY, LD.

BOOKS.	STATIONERY.
PICTURES.	INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.	BINOCULARS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.	ALBUMS.
'XMAS CARDS.	LEATHER GOODS

SUNDRY GOODS IN VARIETY.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY TOWER, BOMBAY.
Telephone Number 58.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS, &c.,

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

WE continue to receive regular weekly shipments of our well-known

CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES.

It is now about 16 years since we introduced these Watches in this country. During this time their quality has been unceasingly improved by our manufactory year for year, so that they are now unquestionably by far superior to Watches generally sold in India at considerably higher rates.

These watches are always in stock :—

In open-faced silver cases	.....	Rs. 25
Do. hunting	,, ...	,, 26*
Do. half-hunting	,, ...	,, 27*

The Watches marked * are also in stock in extra heavy sterling silver cases and of superior finish, at Rs. 35

GUARANTEE ONE YEAR—POSTAGE FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

THE PATENT "PELICAN WARE."

AMONG the splendid assemblage of new goods, all of the latest and most approved style, and obtained from the very best houses in the trade, which are now being exhibited in our Show Rooms, none, perhaps, will be more admired than the large and *recherché* array of what has been felt for many years to be a great desideratum—namely, UNTARNISHABLE ELECTROPLATED ARTICLES. These are produced by a recent process introduced and patented by an eminent English manufacturer. By this process every article is completely coated with a transparent film of glaze. This glaze, which is the result of careful scientific research, is sufficiently hard to withstand ordinary wear and tear ; at the same time it has a certain degree of elasticity that prevents it from being easily fractured. Coated with this protective covering, the article no longer requires the constant cleaning and polishing it would were it not so treated ; simple dusting or washing is all that is necessary to make it look equal to new. It will at once be obvious that the process is calculated to save a large amount of time and labour, and that the articles upon which it is employed always present a uniformly brilliant appearance. Thus in the families of the nobility, in club-houses, hotels, and other large establishments, where a considerable quantity of plate is in daily use, the mere saving of time will form no inconsiderable item of economy, and leave servants at liberty to attend to other duties, thus benefiting both master and servant. It is well known to all who have the charge of plate that rouge and other polishing powders quickly wear away both gold and silver, and this source of depreciation is avoided by the glazing process. The improvements have, however, been carried out farther, for in conjunction with the foregoing are employed artistic decorations in colours, which are painted on like the designs on china, and when glazed the ornamentation is effectively protected from injury. This system of decoration, in combination with engraved and chased figures, affords an endless field for artistic display, and produces a charming as well as novel effect. It is by no means too much to say that the firm producing this ware deserves the highest credit for the skill and scientic ability which they have brought to bear upon this subject, and that by unwearied patience they have succeeded in bringing the invention to a pitch of perfection that leaves little or nothing to be desired. For silver or plated articles to be used at sea, and for Colonial use, nothing could be better ; it is just the kind of improvement adapted to meet the wants of both cases, and we are sure it will be widely appreciated. Among a great variety of useful and ornamental articles, the firm has produced a series of very elegant designs in chimney ornaments, which will not break with a fall as in the case of costly china vases. We may also mention a few other items, as biscuit boxes, card trays, dessert stands, liqueur stands, tea and coffee services, and a legion of other ornamental and domestic matters, all of which are made of the best material, and only require to be seen to be appreciated.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY,
December 11, 1882. NEXT DOOR TO NATIONAL BANK.

STONE'S LG A (LIGHT) BASS' PALE ALE.

THIS ALE has been Specially Brewed by Messrs. BASS and Co. at our request, to meet the demand there appears to be for a lighter Ale than that hitherto supplied.
It is brewed, as usual, of the finest materials obtainable, and with the exception that it is lights being in strength the same as the German and other light Beers) differs in no respect om the Ale so ong associated with Messrs. Bass & Co.'s and our own names.

STONE AND SON,
16, GEORGE-STREET, MANSION HOUSE, LONDON.

AMUSEMENT FOR THE COLD SEASON.

IN PREPARATION,
A GRAND EXHIBITION
OF PORTRAITS.
Magnificent Life-size Photos in Oil Paint, Selected Views and Panorama of Bombay, &c.
AT
P. VUCCINO & CO.,
MEDOWS STREET,
Studio open from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.
GRAND EXHIBITION.

H. WILMSON & COMPANY.

GENERAL MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
3, Meadow-street, Fort.

WE are lately in receipt of very beautiful assortments of GOLD SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, and NICKEL SILVER PHOSPHORUS of the best Manufactured Geneva by the last mail, which are particularly suited for Christmas presents as well as for the ordinary use of every gentlemen. Special terms for wholesale dealers Moderate prices are fixed to ensure speedy sales.
We also accept orders for Watches and all other Fancy Articles on a moderate scale of Commission.

D. W. D.
FINEST IRISH WHISKY.

THE DUBLIN WHISKY DISTILLERY COMPANY LIMITED.

THESE unequalled WHISKIES are distilled *exclusively* in POT STILLS from the best Grain and with the celebrated North Dublin Brewing Water used only by the Dublin Whisky Distillery Company. Limited, and one other Distillery in Ireland.

One Leaf Fine Old	...	...Rs. 26 0
Three Leaves Finest Old	...	... ,, 27 8

BOTTLED IN BOND IN DUBLIN FOR INDIA:

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAARS

HAVE THE LARGEST AND CHOICEST COLLECTION
OF
PAINTINGS AND OLEOGRAPHS
IN INDIA.

ALL HAVE BEEN CHOSEN BY A CELEBRATED ARTIST AND ARE MARKED AT SUCH PRICES THAT WE DEFY COMPETITION.

CONNOISSEURS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO VISIT THE BOMBAY CASH BAZAARS DURING THE NEXT FIVE DAYS.

HEAD ESTABLISHMENT.		BRANCH.
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET,	AND	RAMPART ROW, CHURCH GATE STREET,

BOMBAY.

THACKER AND CO., LD.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets
Spare Instrument s.

Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Pocket Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Do. Chains.
T. Squares.
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
French Curves.
Drawing Boards.
Stencil Plates.

Field Books.
Level Books.
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BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1882.

ARABI'S INSTRUCTIONS TO HIS COUNSEL.

My instructions will be divided into two parts. The point of division will be the 10th of July.

PART I.

In the year 1881 the Egyptian army was composed of twelve regiments, and it was proposed by Osman Pasha Rifki, and Minister of War, to reduce it to six.

It was the custom in those days to be prejudiced against native-born Egyptians, and consequently, all high appointments, decorations, gratuities, &c., were conferred, almost without exception, on Circassians, a class of men who were formerly Mameluke slaves in the Khedivial family, and are more or less connected with it b concubinage.

Whether places of importance became vacant were given to Turks and people of other nationalities, the inferior posts being reserved for the Arabs, and then only when they were absolutely required.

Until quite lately a general claiming to be a native-born Egyptian was never known in the army, though many capital men have been connected with it.

About the time just mentioned the Minister of War had orders to collect Circassians and Turks to form a new militia corps, the subordinate posts being reserved as usual for Egyptians. This treatment so much offended the latter that one night several of them came to my house, being very irritated, and expressing heartfelt annoyance at the continued partiality of the authorities.

I may mention that at this particular time I was spending the evening at a friend's house ; but upon my arrival at home I quieted the deputation by advising them to send in a deputation to Riaz Pasha, then Prime Minister, asking him for equality for all *employés*, and to reorganise the army in such a manner that every man would be entitled to promotion by merit, and at the same time to appoint an Egyptian to the post of War Minister. At my suggestion the petition was to be signed by three persons representing the deputation—Ali Fehmy, Abd-el-el Hilmy, and myself—being selected to draw up the document and to present it to the Prime Minister.

If granted, this would have certainly removed all grounds for complaint and ill-feeling, not only as regards *employés*, but would have given satisfaction to the Egyptian people in general, besides clearing away all unpleasant memories of inequality and hatred.

A Commission was at this time appointed to inquire into the matter, the decision being that the necessary orders should be obtained for looking into the complaint in accordance with the stipulated regulations.

The actual result of the examination (as I shall afterwards explain) was, that we were to be secretly killed on the 1st of October, 1881. On the last day of the same month we received a letter from the Minister of War, calling upon us to attend the council to be held at Kasr-en-Nil palace, Cairo, on the occasion of the marriage of the Khedive's sister.

We attended as requested, and there found assembled pashas, officers, and *employés*. Immediately after our entry a decree of the Khedive's was read, ordering our immediate dismissal from the service and appointing three other officers in our place. Our swords were taken from us, and we were conducted to the prison.

The three Circassian officers who were appointed to replace us drew their swords on us as we were being led past them. The door being shut upon us, we heard Khasru Pasha laughing outside, and he, using a Turkish phrase, called us peasants and workmen. Orders were given by the Minister of War to Ibrahim Bey Fawzy (chief of the Police) to increase the number of gendarmes in the guard-houses and prevent more soldiers from coming to Cairo ; also to call in the rest of the regiment, in order to be ready if required. Orders also were given to arrest all disaffected Egyptians, and to send them at once to the citadel. If the instructions were properly carried out by the Chief of the Police, he was promised promotion.

The minister then sent a steamer to take us away ; and we heard that three iron boxes had been prepared into which to put up, so that we might be dropped into the Nile.

When it became known that we were to be disposed of in this way, the soldiers rose and liberated us from Kasr-en-Nil.

I then addressed to troops, warning them not to molest any of the Circassian officers, whom I considered our brethren, and exhorted them to behave like soldiers, avoiding all rash and lawless acts. In this way I prevented disorders, and induced the troops to return to barracks.

Immediately afterwards I proceeded to Abdin, where I wrote a detailed account of what had transpired, and sent it to Sir Edward Malet, the French Consul, and other Consuls-General, requesting them to look into the matter, justly and rightly assuring them at the same time, that we held ourselves responsible for the safety of all Europeans. A copy of this document was received by Baron de Ring, together with the original note I received from the Minister of War, inviting me to the marriage of the Khedive's sister, and this note is still in the possession of the French Consul-General.

While these latter events were taking place the Government officials held a meeting, under the presidency of the Khedive, at Abdin Palace, and it was decided to summon all the troops, including the Artillery, and compel the 1st Regiment to deliver up their arms and surrender. In the case of any resistance being made, the Artillery had orders to fire upon them.

Fortunately, the matter was amicably settled, by the friendly intervention of Sir Edward Malet and Baron de Ring, who used every effort to maintain order ; the consequence being that the Khedive issued a decree, forgiving and restoring all of us to our posts, and further than this, all was to be forgotten, and we were advised to behave to one another as brethern.

Mahmoud Pasha Samy was appointed Minister of War, in place of Osman Pasha Refki, in accordance with the just laws of the country, and on the 2nd of February the Khedive assured an officer of the 1st Regiment that all were forgiven, and on receipt of this assurance, I asked permission to be admitted to the presence of the Khedive, which permission was granted. I asked His Highness to treat me similarly to the other officers, and I gave him my word that I would always be faithful to him, and it was my preyer te God to grant him long life that he might reign for ever.

On Friday the 4th of February, the Khedive instructed Ali Bey Fehmy and myself to visit Her British Majesty's Consul-General, and the French Consul, and to assuge them that we held ourselves responsible for public order, and that we would watch over the Europe an Colony and their property. This promise we carried out to the letter.

Having stated our own real intentions, and the grounds on which we acted, we certainly thought that the pardon which had been granted to us was genuine.

Only a short time elapsed when Yusef Pasha, however, and Kemal, a Circassian, holding the rank of sergeant in the Nubian Regiment, made attempts to persuade the soldiers of the 1st Regiment to disobey their officers. For this offence Yusef Pasha was nominally dismissed, but in reality was always retained in Government employ.

. . . . .

Several other matters occurred about this time, but we generally, and myself especially, discredited all disturbing rumours, not wishing to sully the Khedive's name. Mahmoud Samy being at that time Minister of War, the numerous plots against our lives invariably failed, but on his dismissal, Daoud Pasha, a connection of the Khedive's, succeeded him. He was a man who had been brought up and had passed all his life at home, and was altogether ignorant of everything connected with military affairs. On his taking office he issued orders that no sergeants were to visit their homes or speak to one another, and if found together in the public streets they were arrested and imprisoned.

. . . . .

The reason of my mentioning these facts is to show that public safety had disappeared, and everybody was afraid for his life.

Immediately the better class and educated Egyptians became aware of these matters they all assembled in Cairo and held a meeting, at which it was decided that, to improve the then existing state of affairs, a council (Chamber of Deputies) should be appointed to watch over and preserve the lives, property, and rights of the Egyptian people, and to creat just laws, according equal treatment and rights to everyone. Petitions were signed on all sides praying that Cherif Pasha might be appointed Prime Minister, on the proposal of Sultan Pasha, acting in the name of the nation, and I, being favourably known to the people, was asked to represent them and pray for reforms.

On the 9th of September 1881 I wrote to the Minister of War informing him that the troops intended presenting themselves at the Abdin Palace to demand justice for themselves and their families, and on that afternoon (Friday) at three o'clock the troops assembled there in perfect order. Previous to the meeting I wrote to the representatives of the Foreign Powers, assuring them that their subjects had nothing whatever to fear on account of the demonstration being held, and that everything would be conducted in a perfectly orderly way. I further informed them that it was our intention to ask His Highness to grant constitutional rights to the country.

Mr. Cookson, Her Majesty's Consul at Alexandria, was then in Cairo, and intervened for us with the Khedive, who heard our complaints and granted all our demand, declaring that they were just and legal and afterwards gave order for the appointment of Cherif Pasha as Prime Minister. The troops hereupon retired crying, 'Long live the Khedive !'

When Cherif Pasha hesitated about accepting the post offered to him, petitions supported by 4,000 seals were presented to him, begging him to save the country from tyranny and slavery, and to rid them of the existing Ministry, which had squandered seventeen millions of the public money instead of using it to pay the just debts of the country. Amongst other things they had discharged almost every native from the service, though their pay was small, and had given all responsible posts to Europeans, indifferent to the laws of right or wrong.

At this time (October 1881) the Sultan sent Ali Pasha Nizami, to look into the matters which so much troubled the country, but two days before his arrival my regiment was sent to 'Tel-el-Kebir' and that of Abd-el-Aal to Damietta, in order that no information could be given as to the real facts of the case.

When Ali Pasha Nizami wished to inquire into the matter an objection was raised by the Khedive, who stated that he had forgiven all that had happened, and that the soldiers were quite obedient again.

The Commission constituted to look into the military regulations having recommended certain reforms, and the Ministry being opposed to them, Cherif Pasha and all his colleagues resigned. The matter was referred to the Court of Inquiry, and they proceeded to select a new Ministry under the presidency of Mahmoud Sami Pasha, with Mustapha Pasha Fehmy, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ali Pasha Sadek, Minister of Finance, Abdallah Pasha Fekri, Minister of Public Instruction, and myself, Minister of War. (February 1882.)

I accepted the post much against my desire, but thought that by so doing it would tend to unite our party and be for the good of the army. I at once contrived to restore things to order and to protect the people and their property, as should be the duty of everyone towards his native country, besides preventing the face of the Egyptian history from being blackened before the world.

With this Ministry everything went smoothly, and we disposed of several long-pending suits in the law Courts. The army also was in perfact order, the men were promoted instead of being degraded, and, in consideration of my services, the Khedive gave me the rank of Pasha and also a Firman from the Sultan, expressing His Majesty's satisfaction with me. The same honours were conferred on my colleagues, Ali Fehmy, Abd-el-Aal to Hilmy, Toulba Aymot, Yacoob Sami, and Hassan Moozir.

We were all assured that the Khedive had quite forgiven us, and that all difficulties and grievances of which we had complained had been removed. We then applied ourselves to improve the Law Courts and introduce other necessary reforms. Unfortunately, treachery one more showed itself in the persons of a Mameluke slave of the Khedive's and a Circassian, the plot being to administer arseni to Abdl-el-Aal Pasha at the Koubeh School. The Circassian succeeded in putting some of the poison into the Pasha's milk, which he took nightly, but fortunately the servant found it out in time to save his life. The papers relating to this matter are to be found at the chief police station, indicating how and where the plot first originated.

This plan having failed, another was set on foot to get rid of me. A party of Circassians agreed together to kill me, as well as every native Egyptian holding high appointments. Rashid Effendi Anwar was asked to join them but refused. He immediately informed Toulba Pasha of what was going on, and he, in turn, informed the army, Mahmoud Pasha Sami, and the remainder of the ministers, and also the Khedive.

The Circassians were at once arrested, tried, and were all sentenced to exile in the Soudan, knowing that the climate there would be most trying to men born in a cold country, and would possibly be fatal to them. I asked my friends to assist me in pleading with the Khedive to send the condemned men back to their own country, for I have always made every effort to save the lives of people who have even threatened my own.

All my friends agreed with me, and we wrote a petition to His Highness, which must still exist, asking him to accept our intervention, and to treat these people mercifully. He replied, that among those sentenced was a pasha who could not be exiled except with the direct permission of the Sultan, to whom he would write on the subject. The Khedive ultimately gave orders on the matter through the Home Office, instead of through the War Office, upon which Mahmoud Pasha Sami, after consultation with the other ministers, went to the Khedive and spoke to him on the subject. Orders were then issued to the War Office, and the Circassians were despatched to Syria, and thence to Constantinople.

On the same night just before alluded to, the Prime Minister and myself were invited to a party at the house of Omar Bey Rahmi, when a massenger arrived to say that the English and French Consuls-General were at the house of the Prime Minister, waiting for an interview with him. On arriving at his house, he was informed by the Consuls, that the life of the Khedive, and the lives of Europeans, were in danger. He hastened to reassure them, and to state he was responsible for public order, but at the same time inquired their reason for supposing any danger. They replied that His Highness was their authority, and he had been treatened by Mahmoud Pasha Sami, and that his life, and the lives of Europeans, were in danger. The truth of this assertion by the Khedive was denied by Mahmoud Pasha Sami ; and he stated that his conversation with the Khedive had reference only to the Circassian exiles.

I say truly that this invension of the Khedive's is the immediate cause of the evils which have befallen Egypt. It brought the European fleets to Alexandria and Port Said, thereby causing the deplorable events of the 11th of June at Alexandria.

I will not here enter on the question of the Budget, for it is too well known. The Egyptians never sought to interfere with that portion pledged for Egypt's debts : they only asked to control the remainder. The whole nation demanded this. Could such a desire be condemned if it concerned any other question than Egypt? It was only one of the great grievances under which the Egyptian people groaned, and was felt alike by the army and the whole population.

The presence of the fleet in Egyptian waters (15th of May) caused much irritation and ill-feeling between Europeans and Egyptians, who previously had always been so good terms. Had the fleet not been there, the massacre would not have taken place ; neither would cruel war have been declared with unfortunate Egypt by a great and powerful nation, a nation noted for liberating not only smaller nations from tyranny, but the slave from salvery. Egypt had always hoped that England would give her a helping hand, in order to free her form the yoke of slavery, but the Khedive has decreed it otherwise !

It was now that the English and French Consuls demanded the dismissal of Mahmoud Sami Pasha's Ministry, and also that I should be banished from the country, whilst Ali Fehmy and Abd-el-Aal Pashas were to be sent into the provinces. The Home Office, to whom the request was made, rejected the proposal as interfering with the liberty of the people. His Highness, however, had given his sanction, though several of the Ministers were not of the same opinion.

A meeting having been called at Cairo to decide upon the question, it was at once determined to reject every proposal of the kind ; and when this news reached the provinces all the Notables and rich men came to Cairo at once and confirmed this decision. They also gave to me documents signed by them, and bearing the seals of all the Members of the Courts, Ulemas, Merchants, Notables, &c., in support of our action. In addition to this, a declaration was made by the Ulemas, that, inaccordance with principles of the religious law, the Khedive, if he thus acted, could no longer be rightfully regarded as the ruler of the country. Some of these papers are in my possession and some in that of Mahmoud Sami Pasha. The Khedive at last accepted the proposals contrary to the decision of the Council, upon which the Ministry resigned (May 26).

When this took place Monsieur Monge, the French Consul, and another French gentleman, did their utmost to persuade me to leave the country and go to Paris, in order to avoid all troubles. As I was much esteemed and trusted by the people, I could not possibly abandon the resistance which the country had initiated, through the Chamber of Notables, to the sacrificing policy of the Khedive. I could not leave without the permission of the National party and the army, because, had I done so, the cause of the party must have been lost ; moreover, I feared that with my departure disturbances might take place all over the country.

On the morning after the resignation of the Ministry I was visited at my house by the Consuls of Russia, Germany, and Italy, who asked me if Europeans were safe, and begged me to give my word of honour to this effect. I replied that, having resigned office, I was no longer responsible for the safety of the public, and consequently could not comply with their request. On being pressed by them, however, and knowing that the army would do nothing to disgrace their profession and that civilians would follow their example in keeping the peace, I gave my word that I would watch over Europeans in Egypt, and would guard their interests as my own.

The same night the Members of the Chamber of Notables assembled at the house of Sultan Pasha, and I was invited to attend (May 27). All requested me to maintain order, and there were present many of the Ulemas and judges of Egypt.

I gave them to understand that I had resigned office, and could no longer be responsible for the public safety. Sultan Pasha and Suleiman Pasha Abaza, replying for the members, said that they had appointed me, and would not accept my resignation, adding that they would go to the Khedive and request him to reinstate me in my former position. The same night a discussion took place as to the past and present state of the country, &c., and all agreed that the Khedive ought to be dethroned if he persisted in the course of action he had adopted. Next morning the President of the Chamber of Notables and Suleiman Pasha Abaza came to my house, and the latter delivered to me an order from the Khedive to assume office again. I thanked His Highness, who received me very cordially.

I immediately resumed my duties, and no disturbance whatever took place during the twenty days after the collapse of the Ministry, though Cairo was full of Bedouins, and though both Europeans and natives were in fear of the 'mercenaries' brought into the town by the Khedive.

It was now (June 8) that Dervisch Pasha arrived from Constantinople, and the better class of people hurried to pay him a visit, and to report the bad conduct of the Khedive.

Dervisch Pasha, having made an inquiry into the conduct of the army, declared that it had always been obedient, and had maintained public order, and that there was no blame attached to them. Thereupon he asked the Sultan for about two hundred decorations for officers and civilians, and for myself he procured the 'Medgdieh' of the first class.

Everything went well until the unfortunate massacre in Alexandria took place on the 11th of June. This sad event was the consequence of a disturbance among the lower orders of the town.

Yacoob Pasha Sami was at once sent down to Alexandria to inquire into the matter, and he was followed by two regiments of infantry and some artillery, in order to secure public safety both in and out of the town. The troops were under the command of Toulba Pasha Ozmat, who acted most prudently. The Khedive himself told me afterwards that the affairs originated between a Maltese and a donkey boy, and that the crowd which assembled was fired upon from the windows of the houses in the neighbourhood. I then wrote to Yacoob Pasha, and instructed him to examine closely into the case, and to use all his energy to find the man who had been the cause of the dire vent. On the 7th of June Ragheb Pasha became Prime Minister. His Ministry was formally announced on the 20th of June, and I was re-nominated in it as Minister of War.

Before the Ministry had come into office, the fortifications of the country were attended to as usual, but at this time orders were given by the Khedive, under instructions from Constantinople, to cease working at them, stating that the secretary of the English Embassy had informed the Sultan that he considered the fortifications threatening to the British fleet, and unless we abstained from further work, the fleet would bombard the town.

We wonder that it did not strike them as being threatening to this country that a foreign fleet should be menacing Egypt, but the works were stopped, and the Khedive sent Hossein Effendi Fozi, to see the thing had been done, and it was accordingly reported to Constantinople.

After the formation of the new Ministry and on the 4th of July, my decoration, with a firman by His Majesty the Sultan, arrived from Constantinople, and with his own hands the Khedive presented them to me, and expressed his satisfaction and gratitude for my faithful services and attention to my duties. I warmly thanked His Highness, and also telegraphed to Constantinople, thanking the Sultan for his high consideration. I was favoured with a telegraphic reply expressing His Majesty's satisfaction with my good conduct and fidelity to the service. As to the other decorations and orders, some were distributed among the *employés* of the Council and the remainder were kept by the Khedive. Some of the officers were also promoted to the rank of Pasha. After I received my decoration Dervisch Pasha invited me to go to Constantinople, to live with His Majesty the Sultan, and with other friends. I gave the same reply as given to the French Consul—namely, that the people would not permit me to go, and as they were warmly attached to me, I could not desert them. Dervisch Pasha also spoke to Ragheb Pasha, the Prime Minister, on the same subject, and in reply he informed him that it was absolutely impossible for me to leave the country, seeing that I had taken up the cause of the natives, and had their rights, liberty, and prosperity at heart ; also, how that my sole object was to procure just laws, for native and Europeans alike, and to gain for my countrymen a reformed and just government. Another proof of my inability to leave the country was a telegram sent by the principal officers of the Army and Navy to the Khedive, speaking strongly in my favour, and the Khedive in his reply admits my services.

I now feel it a duty to Egypt and myself to clearly state at this point my relations with His Majesty the Sultan during the recent events in this country. They began in this wise.

Thabet Pasha, the Circassian, was sent over in November 1881, on a mission to Constantinople, on the part of the Khedive. He was instructed to represent to the Turkish Minister and to the Sultan that Egypt was in a state of rebellion, that it was proposed to form an Arabian Empire, and that Ahmed Arabi and the British Government had come to an agreement upon that point. These rumours, spread by Thabet Pasha, began to gain ground at Constantinople—we had no special agent there to contradict these falsehoods. I was therefore obliged to have recourse to the learned and pious Sheikh Mohamed Zaffer, the Sultan's confident and spiritual adviser, whom I knew by fame, although I had never met him personally. I wrote to him, through Ali Fetoor Ragheb, contradicting all the projects which has been attributed to us, and requesting him to explain to His Majesty the loyalty of my feelings, and my strong attachment to the fundamental principles of our sacred law, which make it a duty to obey the Ameer El Moumeneen (Commander of the Faithful).

The Sheikh was pleased to answer through Ali Fetoor abovementioned ; his letter, written in the Turkish language, stated that he had laid before His Majesty the contents of my communication, that the Sultan was satisfied with my loyalty, and commanded me to persevere in my obedience ; but added that His Majesty desired me to defend the country at all costs from invasion, lest it should share the fate of Tunis, and that he cared neither for Ismail, Halim, or Tewfik, but for the man who should carry out his instructions. So, also, wrote Ahmed Ratib Pasha, with whom I had a long personal conference when he was journeying to the sacred places, whose letter came along with that of Mohamed Zaffer.

Shereef Ahmed Asaad, who came to Cairo with Dervisch Pasha in May 1882, also concurred in these injunctions, and took charge of a petition to the Sultan on our behalf. He also wrote me, much later on, a letter in a similar strain.

During the early part of the hostilities I telegraphed several times to Constantinople. About the beginning of August I telegraphed to Yaseem Bay, one of the Sultan's attendants, stating what had taken place during the hostilities, and submitting that the war was a legitimate and a legal one, and that the Khedive had gone to the enemy and was therefore in exactly the same position as the Bay of Tunis.

On the 12th of Ramadon 1299 (August 6, 1882) I telegraphed to Yaseem Bay, stating that Dervisch Pasha, instead of advising the Khedive to remain with his people, had allowed him to join the enemy, and that the town of Alexandria had been delivered to the British Admiral.

When the news reached me that the Porte proposed sending troops to Egypt, knowing that this would be injurious to the Egyptians, I telegraphed on the 8th of Ramadon (August 2, 1882) to Yaseem Bay, stating that Egypt was sufficiently provided with men, arms, and ammunition to defend the country and protect the Sultan's rights, and that we were unanimous in our decision to stand by those rights.

Never, during those negotiations or afterwards, up to the present time, has the Porte disapproved of our doings. The Sultan has both by act and letter often approved them. How can I then be a rebel ? Is not the Sultan admitted by Englishmen to be Sovereign of Egypt ?

The first part of my statement ends here, and consists of the principal events which occurred between the 1st of February 1881 and the 9th of July 1882—that is up to about the date of the breaking out of the war.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
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H. MAINWARING,
District Forest Officer, Satara.
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	Per maund per mile
First Class	·35
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These revised rates will apply to the through traffic from Sabarmati to Delhi and Agra, and *vice versa*, as well as in local traffic. They will be less than the present special rates for through and local traffic.
Special low rates regarding which information can be obtained at all stations will be quoted for—

Cement (masonry.)	Pulses
Coal	Salt
Firewood	Saltpetre
Grain, edible	Seeds, common
Iron ore and slag	Slates, rough, in tiles or slabs for building, flooring and roofing purposes.
,, pig	
Kunkur	Stone, unwrought.
Limestone	Tobacco, native, raw.
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Oilcake	

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Delhi to Sabarmati	0 9 0
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ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.
PRUSSIAN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY IN STETTIN.
ESTABLISHED 1845.
CAPITAL .....Rs. 45,00,000.
RESERVE FUND ... ,, 4,50,000.

THE undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, are now PREPARED to ISSUE POLICIES on the most favourable terms.

C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Agents.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.
The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.
Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.
Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.
Premiums periodically reduced.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1881.

ANNUAL INCOME	£1,138,014
FIRE RESERVE	£1,500,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE ...	£3,302,782
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£6,679,175

FIRE.—Property of nearly every description insured on usual terms.
LIFE.—Rates compare favourably with those of any first-class office.
For particulars apply to the Agents.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN LONDON AND CALCUTTA 34.
INVESTED CAPITAL ACCUMULATED ASSETS,
£1,107,300-18-5.

LONDON OFFICE: No. 1, KING WILLIAM-STREET.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LOCAL COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:
E. T. LEITH, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. | J. HUTTON, Esq., Manager. Agra Bank.
J. GORDON, Esq. | A. HAY, Esq.
MEDICAL REFEREE: Dr. H. V. CARTER.
SOLICITORS: Messrs. HORE, CONROY, and BROWN.

INSURANCES for whole term of life or short periods effected at REDUCED INDIAN RATES, with or without participation in profits.
A LIBERAL BONUS is added to all participating Policies which have been six years in force, or, if desired, it can be taken in the form of a reduction in the annual premium.
Claims adjusted in Bombay without reference to Head Office.
For particulars of rates and proposal papers apply to

KING, KING & CO.,
Bombay. Agents and Secretaries.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,673,299 5 1 STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862.....	£300,690
,, 1881.....	£883,324

LIFE BRANCH.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adult, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1866	£1,254,277 3 1	1876	£3,492,950 1 4
1871	£2,196,972 15 8	1881	£4,673,299 5 1

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL.....	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL ,,	3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....Rs.	2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..... ,,	2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... ,,	3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NOTICES.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS, WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application accompanied by remittance in full, to
The AGENT ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

"CLEANSE THE BLOOD."
OLD DR. JACOB
TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILA.

TO THOSE WHO SUFFER FROM CHANGE OF CLIMATE OR OTHERWISE.—Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla is an effective and pleasant Remedy for all Blood and skin Diseases. Pimples, Eruptions, and those Disorders attending residence in tropical climates.
CAUTION.—Get the red and blue wrapper with the Doctor's head in the centre. No other genuine. In bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

"OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S"
SARSAPARILLA PILLS.

These suffering from BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, and LIVER COMPLAINTS will find the use of these SARSAPARILLA PILLS keep them in health, and impart tone and vigour to the constitution. In boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
AGENTS.—Bombay, Byculla, and Poona, Treacher & Co.; Calcutta, Bathgate & Co., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Madras, Barry & Co., Vepery; Lahore, Gillon & Co.; Cochin (Malabar), Pereira & Co.; Bangalore, O'Hara & Co.; Rangoon, Medical Hall.
CHIEF DEPOT, 131, FLEET-STREET LONDON.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcule which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine, Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.
'Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.
DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDER'S, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
996 PROPOSALS for ..... Rs. 34,86,275.
ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
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18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policie after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.
Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.